

The Avalanche

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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TWOBOOMS LAUNCHED

OHIO AND IOWA PRESENT "FAVORITE SONS."

Ohioans Display Much Enthusiasm at the State Convention in Columbus—Solid Delegation Chosen at Des Moines for the Hawkeye Candidate.

Pledged to McKinley.
The gathering of Ohio Republicans in State convention at Columbus was auspicious for McKinley. The speech of Foraker was loyal in tone and the delegates were enthusiastic. Special interest attaches to the platform adopted by the Ohio convention because it is supposed to represent what McKinley would like to have used as the model at St. Louis. Emphasis is laid on the importance of the tariff question. Following is the declaration on that subject:

"We are faithfully wedded to the great principle of protection by every day of party fealty and affection, and it is dearer to us now than ever before. It has more devoted supporters among the great masses of the American people, irrespective of party, than at any previous period in our national history. It is everywhere



WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.

recognized and indorsed as the great, masterful, triumphant American principle—a key to our prosperity in business, the safest prop to the treasury of the United States and the bulwark of our national independence and financial honor."

The present tariff law is denounced as the product of ignorance and incompetence. The free-trade provision comes in for special denunciation, and reciprocity is approved. Gov. Bushnell, Senator-elect Foraker, Congressman Grosvenor and Mark A. Hanna were chosen delegates-at-large from Ohio to the St. Louis convention. Nominations for State offices resulted as follows: For Secretary of State, Doty, 206; Kinney, 427; Winch, 217; necessary to choose 426. Kinney's nomination was made unanimous. Marshall J. Williams was renominated for Supreme Judge by acclamation.

IOWA FOR ALLISON.

Solid Delegation Chosen at Des Moines for the Hawkeye Candidate.

While the Republicans in Ohio were giving the McKinley boom its official introduction to the world, their brothers in Iowa with no less enthusiasm were launching the boom of Mr. Allison. Both demonstrations were marked by minority, and it is evident that the Iowa leaders are determined not to let McKinley or any other outside candidate encroach upon their territory. Congressman Deliver's opening speech indicates that while the



SENATOR ALLISON.

Iowa people are willing to concede the merits of other candidates they have a very distinct preference for Mr. Allison. "The need of these times," said Mr. Deliver, "is not so much for a leader to rally the people to the Republican banner as for a master of the art of administration, conservative and strong, able to hold the victory after it is won." The address was frequently interrupted by applause, which became tremendous at every reference to Allison. Four thousand people were present. The convention was the most enthusiastic in the history of the State. The platform is "Sound money and Allison."

News of Minor Note.

Henry Irwin, collector at Presque Isle, Me., is reported missing, and his accounts are said to be short several thousand dollars.

Toronto tailors, who have been on strike for eleven weeks, have called out the entire membership of the union in that city, which is over 600.

Gov. Frederick H. Greenhalge's funeral was an imposing spectacle and a striking tribute of popular respect to the late executive of Massachusetts.

By a powder explosion in the convict coal mines at Durham, N. C., last night, Warren Crawford, Frank Eckles and John Morris, all convicts, lost their lives.

Mrs. Chauncey Ives Filley, wife of the prominent Republican leader, died at St. Louis after an illness of one week of pneumonia. She was 65 years of age, the couple having celebrated their forty-first wedding anniversary.

Crawford's Avalanche

O. PALMER.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XVII.

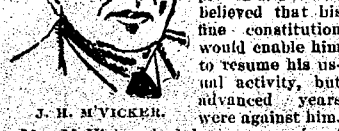
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.

NUMBER 50.

J. H. M'VICKER DEAD.

Veteran Theater Manager Succumbs to Recent Apoplectic Stroke.

J. H. M'Vicker, the nestor of American theater managers, died at his home in Chicago Saturday afternoon from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy about a month ago. During the last few weeks following the shock Mr. M'Vicker improved and it was believed that his fine constitution would enable him to resume his usual activity, but advanced years were against him.



J. H. M'VICKER.

Mr. M'Vicker had been a prominent theater manager for nearly half a century. He was born in New York in 1822 of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father died when he was a child. As a young man he became a printer. In 1840, while in New Orleans, he decided to take to the stage. He went to Chicago in 1848 and since has made that city his home. In 1851 he purchased the right to Dan Macle's plays and became a star as agent to England and was well received there.

But Mr. M'Vicker was determined to become a manager, and in 1857 he built what was christened "The New Chicago Theater." It was opened Nov. 5 of that year. The enterprise became so thoroughly identified with the young manager that M'Vicker's Theater became his name and M'Vicker's Theater it remains. Mr. M'Vicker himself appeared as Cousin Joe in "The Rough Diamond" on the opening night, and was greeted by an enthusiastic audience. During the war the theater continued to attract the public and with that M'Vicker's dramatic field afforded. In 1871 Mr. M'Vicker rebuilt his theater. He opened in August of that year and assumed the leading role in the comedy "Extremes." The Chicago fire destroyed the playhouse, but in 1872 it was rebuilt for the second time. In 1883 the theater was remodelled and was again burned to the ground Aug. 26, 1890. Mr. M'Vicker was visiting in the East. Upon the receipt of the dispatch announcing his loss he determined upon the immediate restoration of his building for the fifth time.

SPAIN AND UNCLE SAM.

We Have a Material Interest in the Prospects of Cuba.

Alphonso XIII, King of Spain, is in the tenth year of his age. The country is governed by his mother, the queen regent, Maria Christina. The legislative power is in the Senate and the Cortes. About one-half the Senate is elected. The Cortes consist of 433 deputies, chosen by citizens of 25 years of age who pay taxes. The population of the country is about 18,000,000.

Ministers have been defeated and censured several times during the past year, but have not resigned. Cuba has been the chief cause of political and military excitement during the year. Although represented in the national Legislature by ten Senators and thirty deputies, it is practically without voice at Madrid. The present insurrection, now more than a year in progress, is supported by two classes of Spaniards, those who want separation and independence, and autonomists, or home rulers, who would be satisfied with the same relation to the crown that Canada has to that of Great Britain. Four years ago, on ministerial assurance of a home rule measure, the Cuban people became quietest. Broken faith at Madrid revived it and the ranks of the radicals were largely recruited from those of the home rulers made desperate by disappointment and deception.

After sturdy fighting, in which the insurgents proved themselves fully a match for the chief generals and the flower of the army of Spain, they proclaimed the Cuban Republic in August last, to be composed of five States. In September the home rulers sent a petition to Madrid through Marshal Campos, begging self-government on conservative lines, and assuring that the country would dissolve the rebellion. The only answer was the recall of Campos and substitution of him with Weyler, whose policy is understood to be thoroughly Conventinellian. If he cannot subdue he will extirpate. If Cuba will not submit to be ruled by Spain, it will be destroyed. Weyler, if necessary, will make a desert of the island and call it Peace.

The position of the Government of the United States is one of extreme delicacy. The money loss to American trade alone in consequence of the rebellion is a grave matter. In 1895 exports of merchandise from the United States to Cuba reached a value of \$17,180,835. Last year the value fell to \$9,496,054. American imports from Cuba in 1894 reached the value of \$70,413,131; last year the total fell to \$51,052,125.

The United States, therefore, have a direct and material interest in the destiny and prosperity of this island. Far above this interest is the interest of humanity. It is intolerable to the public sentiment of the United States that slaughter and pillage, due to political oppression, shall go on indefinitely under very doors. The struggle Cuba is making for civil and political liberty is identical with the struggle the founders of the republic of the United States made against the selfishness and oppression of the crown of Great Britain. Thanks to the friendly aid of France, that struggle was brought to a more speedy end. The struggle in Cuba ought to be brought to an end by the friendly aid of the United States.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sparks from the Wire.

Three hundred tons of armor plate has been shipped by the Bethlehem Steel Company to Russia.

Al Spink's play, "The Derby Winner," has been sold to George Munson, a baseball writer, who has been its advance agent.

The Brazil Government has declined an offer from Rio Janeiro bankers of a loan of \$1,000,000 (\$5,000,000) to counteract the fall of exchange.

Health Officer Routh's ultimatum to the ice companies at Duluth, Minn., has led the desired effect. All of the companies have gone out over a mile from shore to secure ice.

Oliver Karschbaum, the 10-year-old son of a farmer near Osgood, Ind., while cutting trees, was struck on the head by a falling limb, crushing his skull and killing him instantly.

A futile attempt was made to rob the safe of the county treasurer at Creede, Col. Robbers worked the combination, but secured nothing, \$6,000 having been removed to the bank.

HIGHEST TRIBUNAL.

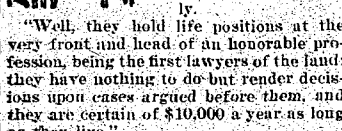
DAY WITH A MEMBER OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Hard Work One of the Conditions of a Justice's Life—Immense Amount of Labor in Preparing Sound Legal Opinions.

His Round of Exacting Duties.

Washington correspondent.

OW, those men have what I call an easy time in life, remarked a young lawyer to his elderly companion on the avenue the other day, referring to a couple of justices of the United States Supreme Court, who were strolling westward in a leisurely manner, apparently enjoying the bracing air.



"Why do you think so?" inquired his companion, quizzically.

"Well, they hold life positions at the very front and end of an honorable profession, being the first layers of the land; they have nothing to do but render decisions upon cases argued before them, and they are certain of \$10,000 a year as long as they live."

"Your argument is all right as far as it goes," rejoined the elder, "but you have forgotten the most important position. As a matter of fact, there is not a more industrious body of professional men in this country than the United States Supreme Court, and there are few lawyers who have to work as hard and as continuously as the members of this court. Their lives are anything but easy; as any one who is informed upon the matter can tell you. Their duties are exceedingly responsible, to begin with, as immense business interests are often involved, as well as grave matters of state, and are practically continuous, requiring the most assiduous application, deep study and painstaking research."

"The question of the \$10,000 a year does not weigh in the matter at all, for any one of them could earn five times the sum in legal practice, which would not take one-twentieth the time he now devotes to his duty. The honor of the position, the pride they take in filling it conscientiously, and the realization of the service they perform for their country and the profession is doubtless compensative to them, and furnishes sufficient inducement for retaining their positions, but do not for a moment delude yourself that their lives are easy ones."

In Gown of Silk.

The old lawyer was right; very few people know, in fact, to what extent the duties of the members of the Supreme Court weigh them down with arduous and exacting details. The public only sees the grave and reverend sages, robed in black, sitting in solemnity on the high-backed chairs of the Supreme Court and listening to arguments being made before them. That, indeed, does not look



IN SINGLE FILE.

to be very hard work for the members of the court, not half so hard, apparently, as for the anxious and agitated member of the bar haranguing them. But this is only the smallest part of their daily life. The immense number of cases on the docket of the Supreme Court and under argument require them to work early and late out of court.

Promptly at 12 o'clock noon the business of the Supreme Court begins. The chief justice presides, and the members of the bar and the visitors within the chamber rise to their feet as he announces the entry of the court. Shortly the members file in, with funeral tread, robed in their voluminous gowns of black silk, the chief justice at the head of the cortege. They take their places behind their chairs, and the chief continues:

"Oyez, oyez, oyez, all persons having business before the Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the court is now sitting. God save this honorable court."

With that the chief justice and his associates bow gravely to the bar, who in return make respectful obeisance and all hands sit down, the visitors in the chamber hardly daring to draw breath, so impressed by the sight of all this greatness and the canopy of solemnity with which the officials festoon it. If there are any decisions to be rendered it is done, the justice presiding, and the chief justice pronouncing the decision extemporaneously, or, if it is a particular case, reading it from manuscript. New members of the bar are proposed for admission to practice and motions made for the disposal of business.

No Place for Oratory.

Then the case to be argued is called and the attorneys rise to address the court. Before any case is argued it is necessary to file a printed brief for the two parties at issue, setting forth the nature of the case and the grounds upon which it is brought before the court. Everything presented for the consideration of the tribunal is required to be in printed form. The arguments are usually very prosy. There is rarely any high-flown oratory attempted, for there is no jury to be influenced and the attorney must stick close to facts. After brief arguments on each side, or, perhaps, without argument, and by the submission of a brief, the case is read with the court and the parties at issue must go home and await the rendition of a decision.

This is where the work of Mr. Justice

Blank begins.

He is required to consider and digest the argument made by the attorney and to make up his mind on the questions presented for his decision. In his argument the attorney made numerous citations of law, of references and precedents, which Mr. Justice Blank must look up and verify, as he cannot afford to trust anything to the attorney's say so. It may have been a forced interpretation or application of the law, and this must be examined. Mr. Justice Blank feels also that he must be thoroughly posted on the subject when it comes up for discussion in the privacy of the consultation chamber, for it is a point of pride with him that he must know as much about it as any of his colleagues.

Mr. Justice Blank rises in the morning with the rest of the work-a-day world, and by 9:30 o'clock is ready for business. He has an office at his residence, with a reference library of standard legal works and law reports. The Government furnishes him a secretary, who must be an expert stenographer and who attends him at his house. For a couple of hours or so in the morning the work of examining citations proceeds, the details varying with the nature of the case. By noon Mr. Justice Blank is at the Capitol and ready to take up his routine in the court room. The court sits from 12 until 4 o'clock, from the second Monday in October until the middle or latter part of May, five days in the week.

Work in the Evening.

After adjournment Mr. Justice Blank will more than likely walk home, given a pleasant day, for he feels the need of stretching his limbs after sitting four hours on the bench, or rather in a leather chair. In the evening he puts in his best work on the case, and if it is an interesting one will probably keep at it until a late hour. Perhaps he has his secretary read him the cited passages or the provisions of the law, or he may refer to a lower court upon which the case was argued, while he ponders the matter from an easy chair and behind a cloud of cigar smoke. This is continued until Mr. Justice Blank has absorbed clear ideas of his own of what ought to be the decision in the case.



ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

Every Saturday the members of the court meet at the Capitol for consultation. They assemble in a little room on the basement floor, used for that purpose alone. Up to this point the public has kept tolling well pointed on the movements in the case, but here the court parts company with the public and the rest can only be surmised. The consultation chamber is the holy of holies where profane foot dare not tread, curious eye may not rest, and more than all, where no inquisitive quest of secret messages may be made. The walls are a secret locked in the breast of the members themselves and they never tell. It is surmised, however, that in this room and at this time the members of the court express their individual opinion upon the case at issue and reach a conclusion. The chief justice thereupon designates one of his associates to prepare the opinion of the court to be delivered at some future day.

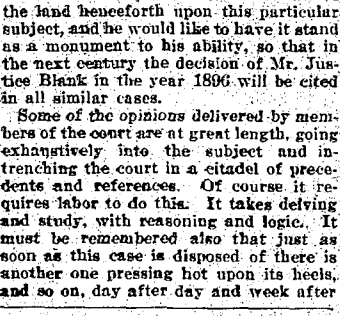
Mr. Justice Blank, having now received authorization to present the opinion of the court upon the case, proceeds to draw it up, and this is a matter requiring care and deliberation. He may be assisted by phrase in laying down the law. He knows that this opinion will be read by every lawyer in the country; will be criticized and scrutinized with keen eye and discriminating mind, and he must make it proof against assault for his own pride's sake. Moreover, this is to be the law of the land hereafter upon this particular subject, and he would like to have it stand as a monument to his ability, so that in the next century the decision of Mr. Justice Blank in the year 1896 will be cited as all similar cases.

Some of the opinions delivered by members of the court are at great length, going exhaustively into the subject and intrenching the court in a citadel of precedents and references. Of course it requires labor to do this. It takes delving and study, with reasoning and logic. The newly installed Republican in the House, Dunlap, did not qualify before the joint assembly met and so was not a factor. The Republicans adopted the tactics of breaking the quorum, and this brought from Lieut. Gov. Worthington the ruling that seventy members constitute a quorum necessary to elect a Senator. So long as this ruling stands no election can be had except by breaking over party lines.

Members of the Legislature were nervous with suppressed excitement as the time drew near for the joint session. All eyes were turned on Sergeant-at-Arms Summers, the Blackbird Democrats demanding of him that he allow no one on the floor except members entitled to vote. Senator Brantman made a motion that everybody be excluded, but when it was put the Republicans defeated it by refusing to vote.

AMUSEMENTS OF A "PROUD-SPIRITED AND SENSITIVE PEOPLE."

Not very exciting.



NOT VERY EXCITING.

This does not end the labors of Mr. Justice Blank, however, but only closes one branch of them. He must now go on his circuit and continue his judicial duties. The States of the Union are grouped into nine judicial districts, each one constituting a United States Circuit Court of Appeals and presided over by a justice of the United States Supreme Court. The circuit courts of appeals are then in session simultaneously with the United States Supreme Court, but there may be certain cases reserved for hearing before the Supreme Court Justice. If the parties at issue are not satisfied with the judgment of that one member of the Supreme Court, the case can be appealed to the full Supreme Court and heard later. Members of the Supreme Court frequently spend the vacation months on circuit, and get back to Washington only in time to take up their larger duties here.

CODES FOR CABLE USE

GIPHERS MUST BE UNIFORM HEREFTER.

After Jan. 1, 1896, Business Houses Engaged in Foreign Trade Must Conform to the Usage of the International Telegraphic Bureau at Bern.

New Telegraph Rule.

On the 1st of January, 1896, the business houses in America that are engaged in foreign trade and employ the cable will be compelled to adopt a single uniform code instead of those at present in use. As is well known, banks, commission houses, mercantile establishments and manufacturers now use groups of arbitrary words in sending their telegrams abroad. Each of these words conveys the meaning of a whole sentence, and not only economizes cost, but preserves the secrecy of dispatches, which cannot be understood by the operators or other persons into whose hands they may fall without the use of a code to translate them.

An international telegraphic bureau at Bern is supported by the various governments who own telegraph and cable lines, and is maintained for the purpose of making uniform rates and rules for international business. Representatives of such governments hold conventions every five years for the purpose of revising the code of the bureau and taking such action as is necessary and expedient for their mutual advantage. At the last international conference, which was held in Paris in 1891, it was decided to require all patrons of the cable and telegraph systems to use an authorized uniform code, which it is proposed to make universal. A commission was appointed to prepare a vocabulary in seven languages—English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese and Latin—and their work will be submitted for approval at Bern in the coming June. Copies of the proposed vocabulary have been forwarded to the United States for inspection. It is a large volume and contains 250,000 words selected from the languages named and arranged in alphabetical order. While the American cable companies have not accepted the new code, they will be compelled to do so, for the reason that foreign companies will not accept messages in any other cipher after Jan. 1, 1896.

The patrons of the cable are not required to accept the arbitrary meaning of the words given in the official vocabulary, but are allowed to apply them to any sentences or figures or combinations they please. That is, each patron of the cable system may arrange his own private code as at present, but must use the symbols furnished by the international union. Therefore the same message may be sent in a dozen different forms and have a different meaning to every one of them.

This will make it necessary for the Government of the United States to arrange new official ciphers. Those in use at present by the State and Navy Departments are old and cumbersome and it is believed that several foreign governments have translations of the State Department. United States ministers in Madrid have been amazed at times to discover that the officials of the foreign office there were familiar with the contents of cipher messages received from Washington, and when Mr. Trescott's peace commission went to Chili in 1882, they found that the minister of foreign affairs had translations of their instructions from Washington almost as soon as themselves. It has been freely charged that a former minister of the United States at Santiago gave or sold a copy of our code to the Chilean Government. Several times the Secretary of State has proposed to frame a new one, but it has never been accomplished. Among European governments new codes are adopted on the 1st of January every year, and the old ones destroyed.

SOLONS UNDER GUARD.

Police Look After the Welfare of Kentucky Senator-Makers.

Gov. Bradley Thursday morning held a conference with Mayor Julian of Frankfort, Ky., and the latter ordered twenty extra policemen on duty in the rotunda of the capitol, the Governor expressing his intention of ordering out the State militia should it be necessary to preserve order. The one thing that seemed to be settled by the day's doings is that Kentucky will have but one representative in the United States Senate from March 4, 1897, when Senator Blackburn's term expires, until at least January, 1898, when the next Legislature can meet and fill the vacancy. The newly installed Republican in the House, Dunlap, did not qualify before the joint assembly met and so was not a factor. The Republicans adopted the tactics of breaking the quorum, and this brought from Lieut. Gov. Worthington the ruling that seventy members constitute a quorum necessary to elect a Senator. So long as this ruling stands no election can be had except by breaking over party lines.

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THE FLAG OF FREE CUBA.

The grand jury of Kay County, Ok., besides returning indictments against county commissioners, have now indicted Dan B. Lawhead, register of deeds, and Virgil H. Brown, probate judge, charging them with malfeasance in office and drunkenness.

NEW YORK'S LIQUOR LAW.

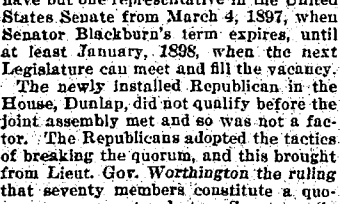
Puts the Entire Liquor Traffic Under Behind Locked Doors.

Behind locked doors the New York Assembly voted on the liquor excise bill Thursday, and before adjournment it passed by a vote of 84 yeas to 59 nays. The liquor bill is a measure to put the entire liquor traffic and interests under State control. It abolishes all local excise boards and creates a State commissioner at a salary of \$5,000, a deputy at \$4,000, three inspectors at \$4,000, \$3,000 and \$2,000, and sixty inspectors-at-large at \$1,200 each and expenses. The commissioner's bureau is located at Albany. The bill raises the license rates in New York city to \$800, in Brooklyn to \$650, and in smaller cities to \$500. The present license rate in New York for saloons is \$250, and the granting of licenses is at the option of the municipal excise commissioners.

Under the liquor bill all night licenses and the sale of liquor on Sundays are prohibited except in hotels with meals. This prohibition extends to clubs. It fixes a fine for a violation of the law at not less than twice the amount of the license. It allows local option in towns but not in cities. It compels the posting of liquor licenses in windows of saloons, and also requires saloons to leave open the shades during the time they must close. No saloon can do business within 200 feet of a church or school.

The bill gives one-third of the net revenue collected to the State and two-thirds to the county. Under the present law the entire tax goes to the county or State. When first presented to the Legislature the bill would have divided the tax between the counties and the State. It is presumed that the immediate effect of the measure will be the wholesale reduction of the number of saloons in the State, and its adherents claim a great increase in State revenue.

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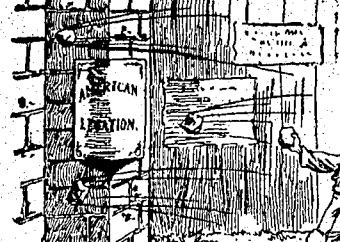


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E. H. Sellers, president of the National Court of Petitioners Association of the United States, issued an address at Detroit protesting against the receiving by the Government of the statue of Pere Marquette, which has been unveiled in the national capitol.

AMUSEMENTS OF A "PROUD-SPIRITED AND SENSITIVE PEOPLE."

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HILL ON THE CUBAN WAR.

New York Senator Makes a Strong Speech in the Senate.

Senators Sherman and Hill were the conspicuous figures in the Cuban debate on the Senate Thursday, the New York Senator forcibly arguing the mercenary character of the pending resolutions, while Mr. Sherman upheld them with another graphic arraignment of Spain and Gen. Weyler. It was the fourth day of the debate on the conference report and yet there was no evidence of a near approach to a final vote.

After an hour was consumed in clearing away routine matters, the Cuban resolutions were laid before the Senate, and Mr. Hill of New York was recognized. He pointed out that this being a conference report the resolutions could not be amended. He would, therefore, vote against the report in order that at a subsequent time amendments might be made. The Senator particularly objected to the third clause of the resolutions, stating that the United States has not intervened in the struggle between any European governments and their colonies, but that owing to the proximity of Cuba, the United States should be prepared to intervene. This he declared to be ambiguous and unmeaning. "We had intervened in such countries," he said, "as Mexico and recognized the countries which had been colonies of Spain."

What the resolution sought to convey was a threat to intervene. To this extent the resolution was unnecessary. It is subject to doubtful construction and is a mischief breeder. It was liable to compromise us. "The United States," he said, "should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention" sounded like a threat or a promise. "If this resolution means that we should increase our army, let us say so frankly and frame a bill for that purpose," said Mr. Hill. "If it means we should increase our navy, let us state it frankly and fearlessly and frame a bill to that end. Let us not indulge in idle boasts and threats and doubtful phrases as to our being prepared to protect legitimate interests by intervention."

Mr. Hill asked what these "legitimate interests" were. "We," he said, "are interested in the maintenance of our 'illegitimate interests.' This was not a proposition to intervene in the cause of humanity or to aid in the cause of freedom or to stop bloodshed, but to 'protect our legitimate interests.' Mr. Hill uttered the words with great scorn.

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CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.	
Sheriff	Wm. S. Chalkley
Clerk	James W. Harkness</

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A MURDEROUS LOVER.

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Henry Balangea Kills His Sweetheart, Wounds Her Sister, and Commits Suicide—Frankfort, Ky., Under Martial Law—Saloons Win in Wichita.

Kills Sweetheart and Self. At Benton Harbor, Mich., Henry Balangea, Friday afternoon, killed his sweetheart, Miss Gertrude Bailey, and then committed suicide. He went from his home in Chicago, Ill., and called to see Miss Bailey, who resided with her parents on a farm. The girl refused to talk with him, saying that she did not want anything to do with him. Balangea then drew a revolver and shot her dead, the bullet taking effect in the breast. Next he seriously wounded a sister. The murderer, then ran to the woods, where his body was found with a bullet hole in the head. The body was taken to Chicago last October. Balangea formerly lived with the family. The dead girl was 21 years of age, her sister 19.

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Will to Leave Hawaii.

United States Minister Willis has announced his intention of leaving Hawaii April 15. This statement, made in the face of the Minister's recent denunciation of a similar report, is construed to mean he will not return to the Hawaiian Islands, as he has been persona non grata from the moment of his arrival.

Queer Sentence for a Defaulter.

Harry M. Powle, of Newton, Mass., the defaulting bookkeeper of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, was sentenced to the State's prison for not more than seven years nor less than four years. He was indicted upon twenty-two counts for forging indorsements of checks. It is estimated that he secured \$47,500.

Kansas Co-Eds Not in Bloomers.

The young ladies who attended the athletic indoor association at the Kansas University at Topeka did not wear bloomers. The edict against such "unseemly exhibition" by the faculty intimidated the girls. The management has always frowned upon the bloomer.

Prince of Wales Braves Fate.

The Prince of Wales became an honorary member of the Thirteenth Club of New York. His acceptance of his election was announced at the Cuban dinner, which the club gave at the Cuban restaurant.

Pardon Awaited Her Nothing.

Mrs. Judson Freeland was arrested at Terra Alta, Va., for passing raised bills. She was arrested in Chicago in December, 1893, with her husband for a similar offense, and they were sentenced to three years each in Joliet, but Mrs. Freeland was pardoned in December, 1894.

DEVELOPING THE X RAYS.

Wonderful Advance Made in Their Application in Germany. United States Consul General de Koy, at Berlin, has submitted to the State Department an interesting report upon the latest developments of the X rays, accompanied by a pamphlet in which Prof. Roentgen, the discoverer, explains his researches. The consul general's report gives many facts that have been discovered by his experiments, which are unknown in this country. For instance, he reports that they have been used to detect false pearls, after an exposure of forty-five minutes, and an Austrian professor has discovered that they can also be used to detect false diamonds. A Berliner has made a special photographic paper for the direct reception of the rays. In consequence it is now unnecessary to make a negative, and so the reversed impression incident to the negative is avoided. Moreover, it has been found that many pictures may be taken at once in this manner, by using a sheet of the sensitive paper, since the rays penetrate all of the layers. Becker, in Spies, has succeeded in passing the rays through a brass counter, the resulting photograph showing the inscription on one side and a bird in relief on the other.

THREE MEMBERS UNSEATED.

Wild Scenes of Excitement in Kentucky Legislature. The long-expected riot in the Kentucky Legislature was very nearly realized Wednesday. The trouble arose over the action of the House unseating Kaufman in the Kaufman-Dunlap contest. Dunlap informed the Republicans leaders that he would drop out, but they would not permit it. When Senators James and Walton, Republicans, were unseated excitement became intense. A great cry went up and a rush for the door of the House to prevent the entrance of the two unseated Senators. It turned out that the House was already in the House. Hot words followed and trouble seemed imminent. The cry was heard to throw the first Senator over the banister who attempted to enter the House. In a few minutes the excitement seemed to have died away. The Blackburns men declared that James was out of the House. W. G. Dunlap was prevented from entering the hall of the House to take his seat.

TWO KINGS TO MEET.

Emperor William to Confer with Humbert of Italy. The German Emperor will have an interview with Gen. Lanes, in order to arrange a meeting with King Humbert, who will accompany his ally from Genoa to Naples on the royal yacht, the *Regina Elena*. Queen Margherita completely approves of the Ricotti-Rudini cabinet, and the proposal to take a safe mid-way course in regard to the war in Africa. She promised to give the new ministry her most energetic support. Gen. Rudini is preparing a statement in which he will show that Crispi was largely responsible for the recent disaster in Abyssinia. The ex-premier, who desires to go abroad, is preparing a violent press campaign against Sig. Rudini.

VENEZUELIANS THANKFUL.

Letter of Appreciation Being Prepared to Send to Cleveland. Caracas, Venezuela, dispatch: President Crespo, has been thanked by both houses of Congress for his vigorous message, for his firmness in suppressing the revolution and for his attitude on the Guiana boundary question. He has also been congratulated on having the aid of the United States during his administration. A letter of appreciation of his assistance is being drafted to be sent to President Cleveland. A London cable dispatch says the publication of documents from Spain sustain the English side of the boundary dispute.

WILL NOT ABDICATE.

King Humbert Has Expressed No Intention of Retiring. The Rome Tribune Monday denied that King Humbert had expressed his intention to abdicate. "The report grew out of a misunderstanding," it says. "My son may negotiate with the king, but I will never do so." The Tribune also publishes an anti-French article headed: "Independence and Insoumission," in which it protests against French interference in Italian affairs, and declares that France is actuated by implacable hatred of Italy.

Death for Two.

A terrible misfortune has fallen upon the Blackman family, the well-known operators on the Chicago Board of Trade, when the children of Willis L. Blackman were killed by an engine train at Elmhurst Tuesday. One son was killed outright, the other son is terribly mangled and can not live, while the daughter may recover. The coachman also was killed. The accident took place at 11 o'clock Tuesday night at the crossing of the C. & N. Y. Road. It is said that the gates were not down, and there was no sign of the approaching train. The coachman started to drive across. The carriage reached the middle of the tracks, when suddenly the headlights of the engine shot out of the gloom. Before the frightened coachman could whip up his horses the engine struck the carriage full and square. The coach was smashed into kindling wood and scattered for fifty yards along the track. The coachman was hurled from his seat and killed. Both of the boys were badly mangled, and the youngest one was dead when picked up. The other was still alive, but was so terribly injured that the physicians say he can not recover. The little girl alone escaped with her life. But even she was badly bruised and shaken up, besides having one leg broken. Both of the horses were also killed.

Many Hurt in Collision.

Four persons were fatally hurt and twenty-five others seriously injured by collision between electric cars at St. Louis. The four who were killed are Motormen J. O. Aiken and Samuel Smith, Richard Logan, insurance agent, and J. L. Jones, claim agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Disobedience of orders caused the disaster.

Her Doom Is Sealed.

Inquiries made at the United States embassy confirm the report that the Secretary of State has refused to pardon Sir Matthew White Martin, refused to reopen the case of Mrs. Florence Martin, the American sentenced to imprisonment for life, after having been convicted of poisoning her husband.

George M. Robeson Very Ill.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy George M. Robeson, who has been ill at his home in Trenton, N. J., for a month, is said by his physician to be in a most critical condition. His recovery is thought to be extremely doubtful.

To Make Alaska a Territory.

The House Committee on Territories decided to recommend the passage of a bill creating a territorial form of government for Alaska and giving the Territory a delegate in Congress.

COL. R. W. THOMPSON

NOW LIVING QUIETLY AT TERRE HAUTE, IND.

The Once Secretary of the Navy Passing His Declining Days in a Tranquil Home Planned by Himself and Wife Nearly Half a Century Ago.

DRAB EXCISE LAW.

New York Assembly Passes the Raising Liquor Tax. The Raising liquor tax bill passed the Assembly in Albany Thursday night. Seven Republicans voted with the Democrats against the bill. The scene in the Assembly during the passage of the bill was one of almost riot, and was certainly the most disorderly seen in the House for years. The doors were locked to prevent the opponents from breaking a quorum, and the sergeant-at-arms was frequently called upon to preserve order. This bill will become a law as soon as signed by Gov. Morton. It is certainly the most vigorous excise legislation New York has ever known, but even more bitter and unpopular than the one which it replaces. It will close nineteen out of twenty of the class of saloons that are frequented by the criminal and degraded.

BURNED AN AMERICAN FLAG.

Further Demonstrations in Spain Against the War and the United States. Further demonstrations of students against the United States, as a result of the Cuban resolutions of Congress, have occurred in Spain. At Coruna 200 students belonging to the university joined in a parade, cheered for Spain and burned an American flag. The police, however, arrested them and prevented them from approaching the United States consulate. At Alicante the Mayor and police, while dispersing a similar anti-American demonstration, were pelted with stones. A number of policemen sustained injuries.

Dodging the Exclusion Act.

The first move has been made to break up an alleged big scheme to smuggle Chinamen into the United States by the arrest of Thomas Burns, of New York. He is accused of creating a false passport, which enabled a Chinaman to cross the Canadian border into Vermont on the alleged grounds that the Chinaman was engaged in business in Newark. Burns was sent to jail in default of \$500 bail, pending a hearing. It is the belief of the Government that a gang of Chinese with shrewd allies is doing an extensive business in bogus passports. The headquarters are in Newark.

Britain Backs Down.

Washington dispatch: A settlement of the Venezuelan question has been reached. It will be announced at an early day. Of this satisfactory conclusion of the controversy the President has had knowledge for two days past. Great Britain has acted with a magnanimity which commands her to severest critics. She concedes so much that there will be little left to arbitrate about or arbitration necessary. It is not improbable that the entire matter may now be settled outside the Venezuelan commission by the President and Lord Salisbury.

McKinley Their Man.

Ohio Republicans in convention at Columbus, Thursday, declared for McKinley and protection. Governor Bushnell, Senator-elect Foraker, Congressman Grosvenor and Mark A. Hanna were chosen delegates-at-large from Ohio to the St. Louis convention. Nominations for State officers resulted as follows: For Governor, State, 12; necessary to elect, 437; Wickoff, 217; necessary to elect, 426. Kinney's nomination was made unanimous. Marshall J. Williams was nominated for Supreme Judge by acclamation.

Horror at a Coal Pit.

At the Central coal works, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, the New River valley, Thursday evening thirteen miners boarded a car at the pit mouth to ride down the incline to the temple. The rope broke and seven men were killed, three fatally hurt and three badly injured.

Thanks to Grover Cleveland.

At its March meeting the New York Presbytery voted its thanks to Grover Cleveland for his presence at the home missions meeting in Carnegie Hall, and for the address he delivered.

Guilt of Accepting a Bribe.

Ex-Senator James Q. Abbott, on trial for accepting a bribe, while Senator two years ago, in connection with a pharmacy bill before the Senate, was found guilty by the jury at Columbus, Ohio.

Tobacco Warehouse in Ashes.

At Lancaster, Pa., the tobacco warehouse occupied by C. Walt Kendig was destroyed by fire.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common, to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 39c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, per bushel, 15c to 25c; broom corn, 2c to 4c per pound for poor to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 72c; corn, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 25c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 39c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 30c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 42c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 37c to 38c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c; clover seed, \$4.45 to \$4.50.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 3, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 39c to 40c; pork, mess, \$9.50 to \$10.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 1 hard, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 25c; eggs, Western, 11c to 12c.



RICHARD W. THOMPSON.

strong present social feature. It was in his first term in Congress, in 1841, that Col. Thompson met Abraham Lincoln. The acquaintance grew into a friendship which endured until the death of Lincoln. When the latter was President he urged Col. Thompson to take a seat on the bench of the Court of Claims. The ex-Congressman declined, as he had the proffer of the Austrian mission under Taylor and the recordship of the Land Office in Fillmore's administration, but he was a prominent figure in all campaigns. In the old Tippecanoe campaign he gave the elder Harrison zealous support on the stump. As a Presidential elector, he cast his vote for the first President of the name. Nearly fifty-six years



COL. THOMPSON'S HOME AT TERRE HAUTE.

afterward his support materially aided the grandson in securing the nomination and election. He was several times a Presidential elector, and was a member of all the historic or notable Republican conventions after the formation of the party. Col. Thompson retired from the Hayes Cabinet shortly before the close of the administration, to become president of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Company. He was also a director of the Isthmus Railway.

Col. Thompson is passing his declining days in a tranquil home, surrounded by great elms that look as if they were natural forest growth, planted by himself and his young wife close upon a half century ago. He has just completed his interesting "Personal Recollections." Full of entertaining anecdote, he is as well a rare analyst of human excellence and the national progress. He believes that Webster's oration will never die, that Calhoun was a brilliant man always underestimated, that Clay was the greatest speaker of his age; but he does not believe that American eloquence died with them. He considers that, as great questions come up for settlement, able disputants will meet the occasion, and that American pride and energy can compass all requirements that arise to make it necessary to maintain the supremacy of the United States.

FEB. 29 PLAYS HAVOC WITH BIRTHDAYS.



The unhappy small beings born Saturday, Feb. 29, will spend their youthful years without a birthday. If they could appreciate what has befallen them their lusty lungs, which are now getting into full swing, would redouble their efforts. Leap year has caught them unawares, and though the mistake cannot be laid at their door, they will suffer for it. For eight long years they will be without that great joy of childhood, a birthday celebration, unless in the kindness of their hearts their relatives conspire to make Feb. 29 fall every year, and then it will not be so many years "going on" so much. Any way one looks at it Feb. 29 is a day to be avoided, if one intends to be born. And all this that the procession of the equinox may go on undisturbed.

NO CHANCE TO CHEAT.

Conductors to Carry "Register and Fare Collector." The nickel-in-the-slot machine is about to enter a new field in Detroit. It is to assist street car conductors in their work, and is called a "register and fare collector." It is a nickel-plated contrivance which will hang around the conductor's neck. Fingers that itch for illegitimate coin will not touch the fares. The conductor will present his machine in the passenger's



STREET CAR CONDUCTOR'S SLOT MACHINE.

face in hold-up fashion, and the passenger will transfer his 6-cent piece from his pocket to the machine. The coin will rattle down into its depths until a little bell will jingle. This will inform the passenger that his fare is recorded in due and proper form. He

will sit down assured that it will reach the coffers of the company instead of the pocket of the conductor. The conductor will be ordered to finger neither the coin nor the ticket. They pass directly from the hand of the passenger

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind.

The House Saturday entered upon the consideration of the eighth of the thirteen regular appropriation bills, that providing for the postal service. It is the largest of the supply bills, carrying over \$31,000,000. A series of attempts were made to increase the compensation of fourth-class postmasters, but they failed before the point of order. The controverted items in the bill relate to postoffice inspectors and special mail facilities. Mr. Dockery (Dem.) of Missouri, opened the annual fight against the appropriation of \$106,600 for special facilities on the trunk lines from New York to New Orleans. Similar appropriations for this special service have been carried since 1877. The bill also carries \$1,000 for special service from Kansas City to Newton, Kan., and \$100,000 for service from Chicago to Council Bluffs. This compensation was, Mr. Dockery declared, in addition to the regular compensation.

District of Columbia business consumed the major portion of Monday in the House. Among the bills passed was one to decrease the cost of gas from \$1.50 to \$1 a thousand. This was the outcome of a long fight against the gas company. The consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was continued, but no important amendments were adopted. Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) of Kentucky to the Banking and Currency Committee. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of war for estimates of the cost of repairing the breakwater at Cleveland, O. A bill was passed to change the times for holding court in the northern district of California. The House then took up District of Columbia matters. Pending the consideration of these it adjourned.

The House Wednesday passed the post-office bill. The feature of the debate was the attack on the "spy system" in connection with letter carriers. The salaries of the special inspectors have been kept under the current law out of a fund at the disposal of the first assistant postmaster general. This fund was cut off by the present bill, but provision was made for the employment of thirty additional regular inspectors under the fourth assistant postmaster general, instead of the present appropriation from \$176,000 to \$212,000. Mr. Quigg, of New York, led the fight against this increase and after a protracted debate his amendment to reduce the appropriation to \$176,000 prevailed by a vote of 70 to 57. A thing of importance was accomplished in the Senate. Senators Sherman and Hill were the conspicuous figures in the Senate Thursday, when the former urged and the latter opposed the measures recognizing the Cuban insurgents. In the course of his speech Mr. Sherman paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism and fidelity of President Cleveland and his readiness to uphold the country's flag. Mr. Hill contended that if this country interfered in the matter at all, it should be upon different grounds than those so far urged, viz.: protection of our commercial interests. The Dugan amendment, introduced in the Senate, Mr. Pritchard speaking in advocacy of the majority report in favor of seating Mr. Dupont. The bill creating the "Art Commission" of the United States was passed. The following bills were also passed: Granting government lands in aid of the construction of a road to Tuskegee, Ala.; granting certain lands to Colorado Springs, Colo., for the construction of a revenue cutter to cost \$150,000, for use on the Gulf of Mexico and tributaries; to permit owners of claims to iron and coal lands to make a new survey to perfect their title thereto and to procure a patent therefor. In the House a resolution was adopted by which the claim of Coleman (Rep.) of the second Louisiana district to the seat of Mr. Buck (Dem.) was decided in favor of the latter. A bill was passed to amend an act relating to completing a bridge by the Union Railway Company across the Monongahela river.

Commercial Travelers Put Together.

Mr. Casser-Crozier, manager of the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, has decided upon adopting an improvement in the hotel which will be a decided innovation in Montreal. It is a special room for commercial travelers, and is not to be confounded with anything in the way of the ordinary sample rooms. In the proposed accommodation, the commercial men will be entirely by themselves and separated from the other hotel guests. They will have their own dining-room and their own waiters. The dining-room after meals will, also, serve as a general smoking and lounging room, where the commercial guests may receive their friends. This idea has long been in favor in England, where it has been carried out with success by some of the best hotels.

Maine's Great Man.

Maine's biggest and strongest man, John Morley, died in Oldtown recently, of typhoid fever. He was 6 feet 9 1/2 inches tall, and weighed 240 pounds. He was broad and big-boned, and some idea of his build may be had from the fact that, despite his weight, he was a very lean man. In practically every way he could do as much work as two men, and he was known all over the State for his strength. He worked most of the time in the lumber camps, and was valuable as a peacemaker as well as a worker. Many stories are told of his prowess in putting down fights and small riots. He was a very peaceful and good-natured man.

On Hire.

At one time the Swiss used to hire themselves as soldiers to the kings of other countries. They were known as "mercenaries" and were thought none the better of for accepting such service. But though this system of letting themselves out on hire has long since ceased to exist, one finds a memorial of the practice in France in the word *suisse*, which means a porter, or church beadle. At the porter's lodge of the Embassy in Paris one could read the words "Demandez au suisse"—"Inquire of the porter."

Friend of John Brown.

Rev. Dr. William H. Furness, who died in Philadelphia, was an ardent abolitionist for thirty years before the war, and publicly declared his opinions on the subject in many of his sermons. He took a leading part in the public prayer meeting held in Philadelphia on the day of John Brown's execution, and afterward, with two or three others, went to receive the body when it was brought back from the gallows. He was the oldest living graduate of Harvard College and the last surviving member of the class of 1820.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

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O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

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O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican State Convention.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan, is hereby called, to meet at the Auditorium, Detroit, on

THURSDAY, MAY 7TH, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating fourteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and four alternate delegates at large, and four alternate delegates to the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 18th, 1896. Also for the purpose of electing a Chairman of the State Central Committee and two members thereof from each Congressional District and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Under the call of the National Republican Committee, each Congressional District is entitled to two delegates and two alternate delegates to the National Convention, which delegates shall be chosen at District Conventions, held with not less than twenty days' public notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention.

This committee requests that the several counties select their County Committees for the ensuing two years, at the County Conventions which elect delegates to the State Convention hereby called, and that the organization and membership of such County Committees, together with Post Office addresses, be at once forwarded to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at Detroit, in order that early and systematic work may be begun and carried on through the coming campaign.

The District Conventions will be held as usual and the Convention governed as heretofore.

Crawford County will be entitled to two delegates.

Signed by the Republican State Central Committee.

JAMES McMILLAN, CHAIRMAN.

DENNIS E. ALWARD, SECRETARY.

Detroit, Mich. Feb. 21, '96.

Republican County Convention.

The republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, Saturday, April 26th, '96, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Detroit, May 7th, and to attend to such other business as may properly come before it.

The several townships are entitled to delegates, as follows:

Maple Forest,	2 Grayling,	17
Frederic,	3 Ball,	2
Grove,	2 South Branch,	2
Blaine,	2 Center Plains,	2
Beaver Creek,		

JOHN STALEY, CHAIRMAN.

M. A. BATES, SECRETARY.

The Kentucky legislature adjourned without electing a United States Senator.

One of the late President Lincoln's old hats has been discovered in Washington. Where is the head that can fit it?—Buffalo News.

Whether or not Cleveland knows when he has had enough, the country undoubtedly knows when it has had enough.—Kansas City Journal.

Speaking of logical candidates, what's the matter with Cleveland and Carlisle on a platform of ducks and deficits?—Kansas City Journal.

Our national treasury has been running behind only about a third of a million a day so far this month. This is the price of tariff reform for the benefit of England.

The Republican party can not afford to make mistakes this year. Only men of known probity should be nominated for any office, whether it be pathmaster or president.

The great need as to the pension system is not changes in the laws, but in the officers, and that will be attended to very soon after the 4th of March next.

The O. K. mark on the genuineness of any candidate's republicanism by the Detroit Tribune, is not improved by its being countersigned by the News.

James S. Clarkson, ex-chairman of the Republican National Committee, believes that while McKinley will get most votes on the first ballot at the convention, Allison will get the nomination.

It will require 402 votes to nominate McKinley. If he keeps on capturing delegates as he has in the past few days he will be nominated on the first ballot and have several votes to spare.—Day City Tribune.

The opposition of the bosses is a tribute to McKinley's independence and manliness. If they thought they could use him, they would never try by every means in their power to prevent the Republican party from putting its greatest favorite and strongest leader at the head of the ticket. Cleveland Leader.

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that Muskegon county Republicans are for McKinley for President. The same thing is true of this district, which from present indications will send two delegates to St. Louis to help nominate the great advocate of protection and prosperity. Michigan has been hit hard by the Wilson bill and looks for a return to the prosperity enjoyed under protection.—Muskegon Chronicle.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to make the Fourth of July a national holiday. Most people will be surprised to learn that this important anniversary has never yet been thus designated; but strictly speaking, there is only one national holiday, Thanksgiving Day, and that is made such by annual proclamation of the President. Federal offices are usually closed on Christmas, New Year, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July and Washington's Birthday, but the closing is simply a custom, and is not directed by law or officially recognized by the United States Government.—Globe Democrat.

The April number of the *DELINX*, which is called the Spring number, contains a splendid assortment of styles and fabrics that will be fashionable during the season. In the Literary Department a theme of particular interest to most women is instructively treated in Margaret Nourse's article on the Art of Preserving Youth. J. Bell Landfar describes a pretty "Rainbow" Drill for Children, and the general interest in Bicycling is shown in an account of the latest attire thereof. The third and last of the Dental articles is devoted to Artificial Teeth. Sara Miller Kirby's admirable Kindergarten Papers are also brought to a conclusion in this number. There is a delightful sketch of Easter in a Southern Town, and timely directions for the making of Easter Egg Novelties, as well as for the Delft Embroidery now so popular. H. C. Wood tells about an original Leap Year Party. Household Sanitation from a popular standpoint. Mrs. Witherspoon's Tea-Table Chat, a Review of New Books, and novel contributions in Fancy Work, Knitting, Crocheting, Lace-Making, etc., are among other features. Price, \$1.00 per year; address the Butterick Publishing Co., New York City.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made.

In the seventeen months between and inclusive of October 1890, and February 1892, the exports of goods produced in the United States were of the value of \$1,423,889,620. During all this time a protective tariff was in operation. In the seventeen months between and inclusive of September 1894, and January 1896, the export of goods produced in the United States amounted to \$85,742,098. During all this time the Wilson-Gorman tariff was in operation. So that the value of exports during seventeen months of the operation of the Wilson-Gorman tariff was less by \$227,525,859 than during seventeen months of operation of a strictly protective tariff. That is to say, the people of the United States sold less, and consequently were paid less, by \$227,525,859 during the Wilson-Gorman period than during the McKinley period. It follows in due course that they had less to spend, by \$227,525,859, on clothing, furniture, fuel, food, house rent, books, and all other necessities or luxuries of life. And yet there are people who say a protective tariff is not a factor of national prosperity.—Inter Ocean.

Just a few suggestions of the approach of spring and the coming of Easter give a refreshingly poetic and timely interest to the *MARCH LADIES HOME JOURNAL*, which in its literary, artistic and more practical features, is exceptionally strong and unusually attractive. General A. W. Greeley, U. S. A., presents his first paper on "The Personal Side of Washington," which is illustrated by B. West Cline, and from photographs. Never before have the duties of a President and their attendant annoyances and vexations, been so clearly revealed, as they are in the *MARCH LADIES HOME JOURNAL* by ex-President Harrison. Dr. Parkhurst considers "The Best Thing in the World" to be a sound body—healthy physical development—forcibly contending that it is the superstructure upon which mental advancement must be built. Spring hats, bonnets, wraps and coats, and feminine fancies for Easteride are described comprehensively, and illustrated. "Home Games," the fourth of Mary E. Wilkins' "Neighborhood Types," and contributions by various department editors are also included in the unique *MARCH LADIES HOME JOURNAL*. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 13, 1895.

Speaker Reed believes that unless something now looked for shall occur to prevent Congress can easily adjourn by June 1st. For a time it appeared that the Senate might prolong the session by dillydallying on the appropriation bills, but up to this time there has been no disposition to do so, and present indications are that the Senators are just as anxious for an early adjournment as members of the House are. The House is unusually well advanced upon the appropriation bills, and unless there shall be a wrangle over the River and Harbor appropriation bill, which will be the last one reported, all of them will have passed that branch of Congress before the middle of April. The idea of any tariff or financial legislation at this session has been almost if not entirely abandoned by everybody.

The at times exciting debate in the Senate this week on the report of the committee on Foreign Relations in favor of accepting the House substitute for the Senate concurrent Cuban resolutions has been highly entertaining to the crowded galleries, but when considered as a whole it is extremely difficult to see what was the use of it all. The Senate had already put itself on record in favor of resolutions precisely the same, only differing in wording, and everybody knew it would not reverse itself by refusing to accept the report of its committee. So long as the President did not send the Spanish minister his passports for having so far forgotten his position as to have used the columns of a newspaper to question statements made by Senators, as he should unquestionably have done, it would have been more dignified for the Senate to have ignored him. But it is not the first time that the Senate has chosen to be talkative rather than dignified. When the Senate adopted its original Cuban resolution the time for speech making on that subject should have ended. There is no use of trying a man after he has been hung.

It seems that Secretary Hoke Smith has not abandoned the idea of capturing the seat in the U. S. Senate which Gen. Gordon will vacate next March. This was shown by his recently compelling the Southern Railway, which has recently secured control of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, to appoint one of his friends attorney for the latter road in Georgia. Secretary Smith recently complained to the head of the syndicate which controls the Southern railway that the Georgia attorney for that corporation, was using his position against his, Hoke's, Senatorial aspirations, and in favor of ex-Speaker Crisp. The railroad man not deeming it advisable to quarrel with the Secretary of the Interior, or, not daring to remove the attorney of whom he complained, who is a son of one of the owners of the Atlanta Constitution, told Mr. Smith that he might have one of his friends appointed Georgia attorney for the G. S. and F. road. Mr. Smith named Mr. John I. Hall, who has resigned the position of Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department, to go to Georgia and look after the Smith boom, and incidentally the interests of the railroad that will pay his salary, and the Southern Railway now has a pull on both sides.

There is some very plain talk in the majority report of the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of Senator Allen's resolution for the investigation of the election of the legislature which elected Senator Morgan. For instance, the report says: "The case is not merely one of local frauds which happened here and there over the State, but is that of wilfully planned and deliberately manufactured masses of fraudulent returns, based upon no votes whatever, but made apparently to defeat a state government that was actually chosen, and to give apparent title to a state government defeated by the voters." The report says there is not the slightest doubt of the right of the Senate to make this investigation, and intimates that if made Senator Morgan may lose his seat.

Representative Hopkins, of Ill., has been made chairman of a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means committee which will devote the whole of next week to public hearings of those who have information concerning the practical operation of the reciprocity treaties negotiated by the Harrison administration, and the effect of their repeal by the democratic Congress; also as to obstacles in the tariff or custom regulations of foreign countries tending to retard the growth of our export trade. The object of the hearing is to enable the committee to report intelligently upon several bills on the subjects named. Circulars asking a series of questions bearing on these subjects have been mailed to merchants and manufacturers engaged in the export trade.

Better Health Than Ever

"An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frail and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again. Induced at last to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was surprised after taking it two weeks, to find I was gaining strength, and now I am pleased to say I am enjoying better health than I ever had before in my life."—Eva Drago, Lincoln, Ill.

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NEW DRY GOODS
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The Chicago convention as a candidate, as it was reported some time ago that he would shortly do, Mr. Cleveland has given several indications of late of still hankering after that third term nomination as well as ducks.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, is the latest "favorite son" to enter the Republican lists. It is high time now to apply closure to this sort of business.—Chicago Dispatch.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, Constipation and Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

An era of good times in the South is reported by the Knoxville (Tenn.) Times, which says: Carefully conducted inquiries covering every southern state develop the fact, that the farmers generally are carrying less debt than ever before, are producing more for home consumption, and putting more money into farm improvements than at any time since the war. The corn crop of the South last year is shown, by the completed statistics, to have been 607,655,017 bushels, which is 124,000,000 bushels more than any previous crop.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at River Junction she was brought down with pneumonia, succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

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Industry" as explained by its constitution,
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"The object of this League shall be to protect
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adequately secure American industrial products
against the competition of foreign labor."
There are no personal or private
profits in connection with the organization
and it is sustained by memberships,
contributions and the distribution of its
publications.
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particulars FREE. Write to us at once.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Christian Golinick and August Golinick, his wife, of Detroit, Mich., to Gottfried Buchholz, and Louis Buchholz, his wife, of the same place, on the nineteenth day of April A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, in Liber F of mortgages, on pages 4 and 5, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1895, and whereas the interest due on said mortgage, being taken and remaining unpaid for the period of 30 days and upwards after maturity, for which default the power of election specified in said mortgage, has become operative, the said Gottfried Buchholz and Louis Buchholz, by virtue of the right given them by said mortgage, have duly declared and hereby make the whole principal sum of the mortgage, together with the interest accrued thereon now due and payable, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and whereas by reason of said default there is now due and unpaid at the date of this notice, upon said mortgage and the note accompanying the same, for principal and interest, the sum of four hundred and forty four dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$444.58), and whereas no suit or proceedings either at law or in equity have been taken to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, now therefore notice is hereby given that the said principal sum of four hundred and forty four dollars and fifty-eight cents, together with the interest accrued thereon, and the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1896, at twelve o'clock in the afternoon of said day, standard time, at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Michigan, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the debt, and the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1896, at twelve o'clock in the afternoon of said day, standard time, at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Michigan, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the debt, and the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the thirtieth day of March, A. 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The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

See call for Republican County Convention in another column.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruit at Bates & Co's.

"The Good Old Times" will soon be played by the Y. P. S. C. E.

Claggett's 35 cent Tea is a winner. Have you tried it?

BORN—March 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Webster, of Frederic, a son.

One hundred doz. Canned Corn, at Claggett's. Only 5 cents a can.

Comrade Geo. W. Morgan, of Portage Lake, was in town, Monday.

Have you seen those handsome Chamber Sets at S. H. & Co's.

Comrade D. S. Waldron came in from South Branch, Monday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Everybody look out for "The Good Old Times," by the Y. P. S. C. E.

Big scheme in Prize Baking Powder, at Claggett's.

BORN—Tuesday, March 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Luback, a son.

Go to Fournier's for Tablets, Pens, Pencil, Slates, School Bags, etc.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Green, Tuesday, March 17th, a son.

W. O. Braden went to Detroit, the last of the week.

A snap shot in Dried Peaches, at Claggett's. Six pounds for 25 Cents.

BORN—Monday, the 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose McClain, a son.

Bates & Co. are offering the choice Tea and the best Coffee, in town.

BORN—Sunday morning, March 15, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Marsh, a son.

The mercury fell to eight degrees below zero, last Friday morning.

Claggett's 50 cent Tea was imported by himself and is excelled by none. Try it!

Judge of Probate, W. C. Johnson, of Pere Chenay, was in town, Monday.

Pure Strained Honey, and a full line of Dry Fruit, at S. H. & Co's.

Comrade J. Burton, of Center Plains township, was in town last Monday.

Decorate your tables with Claggett's Silverware. It costs you nothing.

W. G. Marsh is a candidate for re-nomination to the position of township clerk.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

A vein of fair quality of coal, four feet thick, has been discovered near Kawkaulin.

S. H. & Co's. Peaches, at 5 cts. a can, are immense for pie and sauce.

A. H. Patulle, the first county clerk of Oscoda county, died recently at Byno.

If you enjoy a good cup of coffee, drink Claggett's Mandaling Java and Arabian Mocha, mixed.

J. M. Francis, of Grove township, now living in Roscommon, was in town last Saturday.

S. H. & Co. have received a new line of Cook Stoves and Ranges, which are the best in the land.

Dr. F. F. Thatcher, of Tawas, was here on a professional visit, last Thursday and Friday.

Leave your orders for the celebrated Gift Edge Maple Syrup, at Bates & Co's. It is manufactured by T. Willis Allis, Gaylord, Mich.

D. Ward stated to a Cheboygan reporter that he would complete his road some time this summer.

Prevent sickness among your fowls by using Pratt's Poultry Food. 25 cents buys a package, at S. H. & Co's.

The air was slightly raw last Saturday morning, and the mercury registered 10 deg. below zero.

Duane Willett, formerly a resident of Frederic, was granted an increase of pension last week.

School opened Monday with full attendance, but few pupils being kept away on account of the scare.

Pratt's Food, for horses and cattle, has proven its good qualities this winter. S. H. & Co. sell it.

Gaylord business men are working for electric lights and extension of telephone system from Atlanta.

The Republicans of Oscoda flunked at their election, by staying at home and the day ticket was elected.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books.

A number of the young bachelor friends of Thorwald Hanson enjoyed dinner with him last Sunday.

D. Trotter has been in Wolverine, during the past week attending to the shipment of lumber.

For Furnishing Goods you should go to the reliable house S. H. & Co., who carry only No. 1 articles.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., next Monday evening, the 23rd, at the usual hour.

Mr. Nielson has opened the photograph gallery, and proposes to make this a permanent residence.

Mrs. R. Hanson was visiting with her daughter, Mrs. H. Bauman, of Lewiston, last week.

Dr. N. H. Traver filled the pulpit of Rev. J. M. Warren, at Lewiston, during his absence.

Gold Medal Flour is sold by S. H. & Co. The demand for it is so great that a car load lasts but a few days. Try it.

Go to the W. B. C. hall to morrow evening, and get a good supper for ten cents, and help increase the relief fund.

L. J. Miller, of Parma, formerly of South Branch, was in town last week, looking after more real estate deals.

Go to the Lunch and Social at W. R. C. hall to morrow evening, and vote for your favorite candidate for Governor.

To please everybody caused S. H. & Co. to purchase a selected stock of Dry Goods. They are pleased to show it.

Remember the Caucus Saturday evening, and attend, and vote for good candidates. If you do not, don't grumble after the election.

It is now said to be a settled fact that the rail road, which is now as far as Omer, will also enter Standish.

The thermometer registered four degrees below zero last Wednesday morning, and thirteen below on Thursday.

Farmers should bear in mind that the time is at hand, to figure on Land Plaster and Phosphate. S. H. & Co. can supply you.

C. P. Mickelson, of East Tawas, was in town last week. He reports business in that section very dull. He returned home, Monday.

Rev. R. L. Cope will preach on the "Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," at the M. E. church next Sunday forenoon.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., next Thursday evening, the 26th, at the usual hour.

The Special Shoe Sale at S. H. & Co. will continue for a short time, therefore you should lose no time in providing yourself with footwear.

Shoppeneon has his shipyard open for the season. He has his second boat on the stocks, and she is a dandy.

Colonel Warden of the U. S. Land Office, returned on Monday, from an extended trip through the Upper Peninsula.

Sly's Exchange Bank at Roscommon, has "petered out." There was no money to be made, even in shaving Nestor township orders.

Mrs. Wm. Brink is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cassimer, at Flint, and little Margaret is keeping house for her grandpa during her absence.

Mrs. Wm. Dickey, and the children, came down from Vanderbilt, Tuesday, for a visit with grandfather H. Trumley.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. L. Fournier, Friday afternoon, March 20th.

Hall's Hair Renewer cures Dandruff and Scalp affections, also all cases of baldness, where the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

Miss Lizzie Burrington, formerly cashier for S. S. Claggett, but later of Wolverine, was in town the first of the week visiting old friends. She has given up her work and gone to her home in Bay City.

The Osego county Poor Superintendents have brought suit against Genesee county for \$5,000 damages, alleging that they have expended \$2000 for Mrs. Amanda Clark's keep, when as a matter of fact she belonged to Genesee county.

The Soldiers Home Board at their meeting last week, elected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: Commandant: James A. Crozier, of Menominee; Chairman, John Northwood, of Saginaw; Treasurer, L. K. Bishop; Clerk, E. F. Grabbil.

In Memoriam.
DIED—On the 16th inst., Vera Everett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Everett, of Grayling, aged 11 years, 8 months and 5 days.

Why do you weep for Vera?
She's reached that better land;
She's shining near the angels,
Near the throne at God's right hand.

You know that now, forever,
She's from sin and sorrow free;
Look up and smile, dear parents,
Your Vera waits for thee.

She's waiting now up yonder,
With those that went before;
She will be the first to greet you,
When you reach that other shore.

God giveth and God taketh,
Then say "God's will be done;"
He chasteneth whom He loveth,
So he taketh your loving one.

So, then, good bye, dear Vera,
We give thee back to God,
And though we miss thee sadly,
We humbly kiss the rod.

At John London's camp in the north part of this township, Salling, Hanson & Co. are getting out a lot of square cork pine timber, full tree length, for export to England. It is fine stock.

A letter from Fred Rose, West Va., says he is located among the "natives" many of whom are of the ignorant snuff dipping class, who never saw a railroad, and have no idea of the advance of civilization. Fred is well and hearty.

James Hyslop, who was living alone west of Higgins Lake, was found frozen to death in his home last week. Years ago he was an active landowner in this section, but finally became so dissipated, that he lost his business. He was about 32 years of age.

A. P. McKinnon was in Grayling Tuesday, looking after board timber he is having got out at that place. He says between the Grayling lot and his Mancelona Camp he will have some fine pieces of timber as was ever shipped from this section.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

Rev. A. Henrich has accepted a call as pastor of the principal Danish Lutheran Church in Detroit, and will move there this week. He will be missed by many friends in Grayling, who regret his going, but are glad of his prosperity, and wish him God speed.

David Ward, of Detroit, was doing business in town Monday, and left on the evening train for Cheboygan, which town he had not visited since 1846. After an absence of 50 years he hardly knew the place, and his friend Leo Edelman showed him the improvements.—Oscoda Co. Herald.

Geo. W. Comer is a candidate for re-nomination to the office of supervisor. If precedent goes for anything he is entitled to a second term, and from all we know he has made a very efficient supervisor, and will be better able to serve the people, on account of his experience the past year.

Photographer N. K. Nielson has rented the Bunnell gallery in Grayling and yesterday went down to take possession. He will also retain possession of his gallery here, alternating between the two towns. We can commend him to the people of Grayling as thorough gentlemen and a first class conscientious artist.—Lewiston Journal.

Bliss and Pingree Social.
The Woman's Relief Corps will give a Bliss and Pingree Social, on Friday evening, March 20th. Supper will be served from 5 to 8 o'clock, for 10 cts. We cordially invite all the ladies and gentlemen to come and take part and make it a success, and assist in increasing our Relief Fund.

REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

Mrs. M. J. Connine left on Wednesday for a stay of about three months in the South, probably in North Carolina or South Carolina, in hopes of improving her health, which has not been good of late. A cold in the early part of the winter left her with a cough, which she expects to get rid of by a stay of a few months in the South. Mr. Connine accompanied his wife as far as Detroit.—Oscoda Press.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR.' PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Robert Stark, of Otter Lake, arrived this morning to accept a position in Rosenthal's store.

Wm. Feldhauser returned from Washtenaw county, this morning. He says, Crawford county is good enough for him.

John Staley has made a very efficient township treasurer, and should be re-nominated, if he will accept, and that by acclamation.

Last Thursday Justice McElroy told Thomas Hart he could board with Chalker six days, to pay for being drunk, and unable to pay his fine.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have shipped to Columbus, Ohio, for the use of Sells Bros. Circus Company, a cork pine plank, four inches thick, twenty inches wide and thirty four feet long, that was absolutely perfectly clear. A finer stick was probably never cut in the state.

J. A. ELLIS, D. D. S., The Dentist who has been in Lewiston, the past few months, is now located in Grayling, permanently. He has rooms in the Goupil House, formerly a hotel, corner of Cedar Street and Ogumaw Avenue.

REFERENCES—Rev. J. M. Warren, Pastor Congregational Church; M. Stevenson, Druggist, and Swan Peterson, Hotel Proprietor, Lewiston.

Republican Caucus.
A Republican Caucus for the nomination of township officers, and any other business that may properly come before it, will be held at the Johnson school house, in the township of Grove, on Saturday, March 28th, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. M. FRANCOIS, Chalm. CHAS. FAUTLEY, Sec.

Democratic Caucus.
The electors of the township of Grayling will meet at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, March 30th, 1896, for the purpose of nominating township officers, and to transact such other business as shall come before said meeting.

By order of Township Committee.

Republican Caucus.
A Republican Caucus for the nomination of township officers, and any other business that may properly come before it, will be held at the Town Hall in Grayling, on Saturday, March 21st, 1896, at 8 o'clock p. m.

By order of Committee C. T. JEROME, Chairman.

M. A. BATES, Sec.

General Passenger Agent O. W. Ruggles, of the Michigan Central, has issued a very neat advertisement of the line in the shape of a daily notebook for March. It is arranged in diary form, three days to the page and under each date is a line containing reference to some interesting historical act, that occurred on the same date.

Public Notice.
Sealed proposals for the care of hydrants, hose houses, etc., will be received by the Clerk of the Township of Grayling up to the tenth day of April next, at which time the Town Board will open and examine the same. Specifications may be seen at the clerk's office. The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder. The Board reserving the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Township Board.

WM. G. MARSH, Township Clerk.

Dated at Grayling, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1896.

Notice of Teachers Examination.
A regular Teachers Examination will be held at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, March 26th and 27th. Candidates for admission to the freshman class of the agricultural college may take their examination here, at the same time.

FLORA M. MARVIN, Commissioner of Schools.

For Sale.
I offer for sale my farm, 4 miles east of Grayling, containing 160 acres, 40 acres under cultivation. Frame house of four rooms, frame barn, and other outbuildings. Good well. Sixty acres fenced with galvanized wire.

CHAS. FRANTZ, fbi3-3mo Grayling, Mich.

Wood for Sale.
Until further notice I will sell: Dead Jack Pine 75 cts. Jack Pine, cut green, \$1.00 Dry Beech and Maple \$1.25

PHILLIP MOSHER.

Farm For Sale.
I have 40 acres of land near Worth, Arenac county, on which there is a good frame house. Land corners at a cross road, one quarter of a mile from rail road, and I will sell it on favorable conditions. Address Frank Goupil, Lock Box 38, Grand Marais, Alger Co., Mich.

Farm for Sale.
I have 80 acres of fine farming land 13 miles from Frederic, for sale very cheap. 18 acres cleared; log house and good well of water. For further particulars enquire of

A. E. NEWMAN, Jan23m3 Grayling, Mich.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO
JOK ROSENTHAL.
PROPRIETOR OF
THE ONLY
One Price Clothing & Dry Goods House,
IN GRAYLING, MICH.


THE VICTORIA BICYCLE
IS THE IDEAL WHEEL FOR LADIES' USE.
The tilting saddle is found only on the Victoria, and makes mounting as easy for women as for men.
Do not be satisfied with anything but the best—a Victoria.
OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
MAKERS OF VICTOR BICYCLES AND ATHLETIC GOODS.
Boston, New York, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

PREVENT DIPHTHERIA
By taking Dr. Worden's Protection,
THE GREAT DIPHTHERIA PREVENTIVE.
Headquarters for SULPHUR, CAMPHOR, ASSA-FETIDA, CHLORIDE
OF LIME, CARBOLIC ACID, Platt's CHLORIDES
Copperas, Labarraque's Solution, &c.
LUCIEN FOURNIER,
THE DRUGGIST.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL F. & P. M. R. R.
(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)
IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1895.
Trains leave Grayling as follows:
GOING NORTH.
4:26 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:40 P. M.
5:02 A. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 8:30 A. M.
1:35 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.
GOING SOUTH.
1:30 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:15 P. M.; Detroit 9:45 P. M.
1:36 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:50 A. M.; Detroit, 11:15 A. M.
1:35 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.
O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PAS. AGENT.
A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

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Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly report be of service to you? If so, you want
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Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.
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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.
Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure Patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing and photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address:
C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Sale.
WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the third day of January, A. D. 1893, made by George E. Russell and Mary E. Russell, his wife, of Crawford County, Michigan, to the Security Savings and Loan Association, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1893, in book D of mortgages, on pages 419, 411, 412 and 413, and whereas there is claimed to be due on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same, as of the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-four cents (\$322.74) which amount including the sum of four dollars and fifty cents paid as provided for by the mortgage, and no sum or proceeds at law or in equity having been received by the mortgagee or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to pay the said mortgage indebtedness, together with the costs and expenses of sale, and an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, and the undersigned will sell in addition to the village of Grayling, according to the plot thereof on file or of record in the office of the Register of Deeds, and for said County of Crawford, and State of Michigan.
Dated February 4th, A. D. 1896.
SMITH & HENSON, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Gladstone, Mich. feb2-13w

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Nels Andrew Johnson and Marie Johnson, his wife, to Nels E. Olson, dated October 28th, A. D. 1887, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1887, in Liber B of Mortgages, on page 383, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixteen cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no sum or proceeds at law having been received to recover the money secured by said mortgage, and the undersigned will sell, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is held, the premises described in said mortgage as all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situated in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: Lots 10, 11 and 12, Block 19, containing 1.19 of the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.
NELS F. OLSON, Mortgagee.
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated January 15th 1896. jan16-13w

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE
SCHOOL LAW
FOR HOME STUDY
243 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
INTRODUCTORY LECTURE FREE



PERILS OF SPRING

SPRING is the most perilous season of the year in the far West and is always attended with great loss of life and property. Pierce blizzards sweep across the great plains of the Dakotas, Wyoming and Colorado, marking their course with the frozen carcasses of thousands of cattle.

The blizzard gives but a brief warning of its coming. Only those close to shelter may hope to escape its fury. The cowboy on the distant range reads the sign in the sky, notes the action of the cattle, and prepares to battle for his life. Usually a snowfall precedes the blizzard. The snow is fine and light and cold, the atmosphere being below the freezing point, but there is a feeling of oppressiveness in the air. The sky is dull and leaden. Brute instinct is quicker to discover these signs of the approaching blizzard than the intelligence of man. The cattle begin to gather for protection, first in small bunches which meet and mingle until they have grown to the proportions of a herd. Animals that have strayed off alone are attracted to the constantly



FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA AFTER SNOW MELTS FROM THE SIERRAS.

increasing main body, and they approach the common center from all parts of the range. Not a breath of air has yet disturbed the newly fallen snow, but the sky is growing darker, and notwithstanding the coldness the air seems heavy and produces a suffocating sensation.

Suddenly the leaden hue fades from the sky; it grows black in an instant. The mercury falls to zero within a few moments, and continues to sink toward the bull of the thermometer. The cold is bitter and keenly penetrating, but its power to chill and kill will be doubled when a velocity of sixty or eighty miles an hour has been given to the atmosphere. The cowboy buttons his buffalo overcoat and ties it with a rope tightly around his waist—preparatory to fighting his way to shelter. The wind comes in intermittent puffs, and here and there fine particles of snow are tossed and whirled in the air, just as little clouds of dust rise and curl when a glancing bullet strikes the dry ground. Another moment of dead calm followed by a cold blast of wind more general and far-reaching than what has preceded, which whitens the air with snow, chills the cowboy and his pony, and causes the cattle on the edge of the herd to shiver as they crowd closer together.



CAUGHT IN A BLIZZARD.

a shriek, as the great currents of air from nature's cold storage sweep with cyclonic fury over the treeless plain. The air is thick with fine, gold snow; the cowboy and his pony are obliterated from the vision and the herd is but a mass of incomplete and shadowy forms. The blizzard has begun. The buffalo coat of the cowboy does not seem to afford him any better protection than if it were of linen; the icy wind finds its way into every opening and penetrates the thick material as though it were a sieve. His eyes are momentarily blinded by the fine cold snow, and there is a stinging sensation in his face as if a mass of chilled needles

were being hurled into it each instant. His first thought is for shelter, but whither will he go? There are no longer any cardinal points of the compass. North, east, south and west are all one now. There is nothing but a swirling, swirling, blinding mass of snow and the shriek of the tempest. He cannot trust to his pony to carry him to a place of refuge or to the home ranch. For the pony in a blizzard is ruled absolutely by the instinct of self-preservation, which means that if left to choose his own route he will travel in the same direction as the storm. Only by persistent urging can he be made to face it, and it must be an experienced rider that can guide him in any direction but the one which gives him the best protection from the elements.

There will come momentary lulls when the rider may take his bearings, but before he can make much headway in what he thinks is the right direction the blizzard is again upon him and often the skillful guiding of his pony will result in traveling in a circle.

The herd, with the same instinct of self-preservation, turns tail to the storm and drifts with it. The bodies of those on the outer side of the herd are soon coated thick with snow and

there is a constant struggle for a place near the center of the bunch, where the surrounding animals impart warmth and serve to break the powerful force of the wind. It is a contest in which the strongest are the survivors and the weakest perish.

If the blizzard lasts but a few hours all may escape; if for days, then only the hardy animals will be left. Following in the path of the blizzard the rider will come upon the dead carcasses of the animals singly, in twos, and sometimes as many as a dozen will fall and perish together.

The heavy thaw that so often follows fast upon the blizzard frequently causes as heavy losses in cattle as the blizzard itself. The cattle seek the lowlands for water. There they find that the terrific wind has swept away the snow. The grass there is more luxuriant than on the range, but with each hour of sunshine their footing becomes more and more insecure and they sink deeper and deeper into the soft mire of the marshy ground. Those that have been weakened either through fasting or the rigors of the storm are held fast. In the spring every marshy waterhole is closely watched by the cattle and thousands of cattle are rescued. Those places that are not watched are thickly strewn with carcasses, and in the summer and fall look like boneyards.

Truth's Rules of Life.

Never lie—or at least if you must lie, lie about something nobody knows or cares about, so you will not be caught. Avoid exaggeration. Every one is "onto it."

Never laugh at the fate of others—excepting only the predicament of the man who, with seven bundles of dry goods for his wife had fallen into three inches of city mud that should have been removed three hours before.

Never treat a man to a cocktail in the expectation that he will treat you to one in turn. On the contrary, stand before the bar talking about yourself until he is willing to treat you to shut you up. You are then ahead of the game and can cease talking with dignity and a drink.

Never give your seat in a car to any but a pretty woman. The homely ones all have disagreeable tempers and might not thank you, which would be disappointing. I don't think.

When a man asks you to lend him fifty dollars, don't lie to him. Be a man and tell him you haven't got it. You can't fool a man who is dead broke.

The Wheel and His Grip

The first commercial traveler to adopt the plan of taking his bicycle with him as "baggage" to enable him to quickly visit his customers in country towns is a drug salesman from Portland, Maine.

WORSE THAN DEATH.

HOW CAPTURED CUBAN REBELS ARE PUNISHED.

Terrible Tortures that Await Luckless Insurgents in Spanish Prisons—Shackled and Walled Up in Damp Dungeons and Left to Rot and Die.

Cells Are Living Tombs.

The desperation of the Cubans who are fighting Spain for the liberty of their island excites wonder at times in the American mind, and some are inclined to think them too bloodthirsty in their system of warfare. It is true, very little quarter is given the Spanish soldiery in any of the conflicts where the insurgents have the upper hand, but there is a good, substantial reason for this seeming heartlessness.

The soldiers of the insurgent army know that a fate blacker than death will be their allotment if they fall. The kingdom of Spain has never displayed a gentler hand to its enemies. Dark



EXECUTION IN A SPANISH PRISON.

echoes of the inquisition permeate its treatment of malefactors, for as such the Cuban insurgents are regarded. The prison system of Spain is more barbarous to-day than that of either Turkey or Russia, and that is saying a good deal.

For more than a thousand years the Spaniards have made a study of torture, and the long accumulation of knowledge handed from one generation to another and elaborated on by each, makes their prisons the worst on earth. There are men forgotten and unnamed rotting away in the Spanish dungeons to-day, under conditions more horrible than that pictured by Dickens in his Tale of Two Cities, in the character of the old doctor confined in the Bastille for twenty-five years. Men who took part in the previous Cuban rebellion, nearly a generation ago, may still be living in the dungeons. Thirty years hence some of the men who are now fighting so valiantly in Cuba may be rotting away in the same pest holes. It is this prospect which makes them desperate and bloodthirsty, and eager to accept a thousand risks to shake off the torture which awaits them.

Each week batches of Cuban suspects are forwarded to Spain. To be a suspect is equivalent to being guilty, and those who go will, in all probability, never return. If a wealthy planter is suspected of furnishing financial aid to the insurgents he is pounced upon and shipped off. Infinitely better would have been his fate if he had joined the insurgent army and been killed on the field of battle. The ordinary suspect is not executed, but if he be proved guilty of treason the garrote will speedily and his troubles. The garrote is the official form of capital punishment in Spain. Nearly all of the death sentences are executed in the Pradera de la Yedra, in Madrid. All executions are public, and are usually held early in the morning. The criminal is always mounted upon the back of a tiny Spanish donkey and goes to the place of execution in a procession which consists of citizens, priests and soldiers. Prior to leaving the prison in which the condemned has been confined, mass is celebrated, and the death sentence is read to the guilty wretch. When the prisoner reaches the place of execution, he mounts a scaffold, and he is manacled to a chair. Then around his neck is placed the band of the garrote. Two turns of a powerful thumb-screw crush the neck of the victim, and almost sever the head from the body. Death is claimed to be absolutely instantaneous.

The political prisoner fares worse than the criminal guilty of assassination. Most of the political prisoners are sent to Ceuta, Africa. Ceuta is an old Moorish seaport town in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar. The town is on the side of the ancient mountain, Ahyia, which forms one of the Pillars of Hercules, the Rock of Gibraltar being the other.



IN A DUNGEON.

other. It is almost impregnable, and is to Spain what Siberia is to Russia, with the exception that it is even more horrible. The town was built by the Moors about 945, and it is probable that there is no other place in the world where so many devices of torture are concentrated.

Ceuta is a very small place and the Moors constructed a chain of fortresses around it to guard against any possible attack. It is in the center of these ancient and decaying fortresses, that the dungeons are located. They are hewn out of the solid rock, and are in tiers to a depth of fifty or sixty feet.

The approach to them is made through narrow openings in the stone floors of the fortresses, and when the horrible hole is opened the foul odor of filth and decomposition is overpowering. These dungeons are inhabited almost solely by political prisoners, and many Cubans arrested during the present rebellion are there. Some are in solitary confinement. Others are in dungeons holding thirty or forty men.

When a man is placed in solitary confinement, a hole is cut in the masonry large enough to admit the passage of his body, and he is dropped in. A blacksmith follows and welds on the fetters. Locks and keys are never used. A heavy weight with a chain is welded about the waist. A chain attached to the latter is welded to an iron ring sunk in the wall of solid rock. The hole in the masonry is bricked up again with the exception of a small space a few inches square. Through this comes the scant air and the scraps of food allowed the victim.

After that the man is left to live or rot. The filth of these holes cannot be adequately described. Death is merciful here, for few men survive the torture for any length of time.

WOULD ENDURE NO SLIGHTS.

British Ambassador Brought Eastern Potentates to Their Senses.

Lord Cromer, the artillery major who represents the queen at Cairo, would never have permitted an oriental potentate such as the sultan to keep him waiting for more than an hour in an ice-cold room, exposed to the sneers of the palace officials, as the sultan is reported to have done with Sir Philip Currie, who now lies ill in bed in consequence of the cold which he caught. Lord Cromer is a tall, powerful man, and years ago, when calling upon the Sheikh-el-Bekri, the supreme ecclesiastical dignitary of the Mohammedan church in Egypt, when the latter presumed to receive him without rising from his divan and merely negligently crossing his legs, Lord Cromer, at Major Baines, as he was then, caught hold of the sultan's hand and with a sudden jerk pulled the astonished dignitary off the divan and on to his feet, squeezing his hand with such force that the Turk simply withered, baring all the while overbearing him with compliments, his face wreathed in the most friendly of smiles. The lesson was a good one and after that no oriental dignitary, from the khedive downward, ever dared to render himself guilty of any lack of respect for the doughty major.

Nor would Lord Stanley, who while ambassador at Constantinople was known as the Great Elitchee, ever condescend to wait in the ante-chamber of the sultan, or of anyone else for the matter of that. He had far too lofty a sense of what was due both to his office and to the sovereign whom he represented, and on one memorable occasion when he had been kept waiting for a couple of minutes he deliberately stalked past the chamberlain and pasha and strode into the sultan's presence with his dragoman unannounced, the sultan being far too startled by the angry mien of the ambassador to protest against the intrusion.

In order to fully appreciate the slight put by the present sultan upon Sir Philip Currie, it must be remembered that the ambassador of a monarchal country is officially regarded as the personal representative of his sovereign and entitled to much the same treatment that would be accorded to the latter. Thus at European courts when there is any official banquet, the ambassadors and their wives (though not the mere ministers plenipotentiary) have a right to seats at the high table of royal and imperial rank. The sultan has, therefore, been guilty of a piece of discourtesy not merely to Sir Philip, but to Queen Victoria herself, the indignity being rendered the more acute by reason of the fact that the ambassador was the bearer of an autograph letter from the queen to the sultan.—New York World.

Once a Cook, Now Premier.

The son of a cook is now Premier of Austria. His name is Kasimir Badeni, and thus far in life he has been of the number of fortune's smile. His luck began two years before he was born, when his father, who had been a very good cook, was created a count. The title was at the time an empty honor, for the distinguished chef had so little money that he could not live with the necessary dignity. For a time it looked as though his two sons would be compelled to toil for a living, but luck again came to their rescue. Their mother's brother, Count Mier, had married the famous German actress, Anna Wierer, and this childless lady became so attached to the two Badeni boys that she bequeathed to them her entire fortune. Thus relieved of the necessity of earning a competence by their own efforts, Count Badeni was educated at a doctor of philosophy and entered the Austrian civil service. He was genial in manner, had a great deal of money to spend and was not averse to spending it, and he soon made himself the most popular Pole at the court of Vienna. In 1871 he became district chief of Zolkiev and two years later entered the ministry of the interior. In 1888 he was made governor of Galicia, an office he held until he was recently appointed prime minister of Austria by Emperor Franz Joseph. He is said to be worth \$2,500,000, but his younger brother, who has succeeded him as governor of Galicia, has been more conservative in his expenditure, and is credited with being the fortunate possessor of a considerably over \$10,000,000.—Pearson's Weekly.

Tallest Person in the World.

Probably the tallest human being in the world is Miss Ella Ewing, who is known as the Missouri giantess. She stands 8 feet 4 inches in height, being two inches taller than Chang, the famous Chinese giant. Miss Ewing is but 23 years of age.

Had Statesmen to Sell.

"You, sir," shouted the reformer, "you are no statesman."

"Statesman?" echoed the boss, laughing harshly. "I got statesmen to sell."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Her fiancé is a pronounced brunette, is he not?" said one young woman. "No," replied the other; "he is a Eurasian." He can be spelled, but not pronounced.—Washington Star.

THE QUEEN OF ITALY.

Most Beautiful, Cultured, Gracious and Loveliest Queen in the World, Marguerite of Savoy, Queen of Italy, is not only the most beautiful queen in all the world, but the most cultured, graceful and loveliest as well. Marguerite Teresa Maria Giovanna was born on Nov. 20, 1851. Her father was Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, who died when she was 4 years old; her mother is a sister of the present King of Saxony. Italy's queen is not domestic. She loves fashion, letters, art. She is fond of sovereignty and the endless work of social duty and patronage it involves. She is fitted physically for these things, for her face is beautiful, her figure tall and aristocratic, her hair a delight in chestnut brown, her arms and shoulders perfect, her movements full of grace, her manner, ever dignified, always charming. She knows French, German, English, Spanish, Italian, of course, and Latin thoroughly. She knows Greek well and is familiar with the literature of all ages. The queen rises early and retires late. She manages with six hours' sleep and thrives on it. Her work of charities, patronage, organization and society keeps her constantly busy. She is not



HER MAJESTY QUEEN OF ITALY.

at all domestic. She likes driving and out of door life generally, but has not much opportunity for indulgence in these tastes. She likes Germany and the Germans and is a warm friend of William and his wife. In Rome she takes an intense interest in the court social life; in her country places at Monza she is a country woman; in the Alps she is as hardy a climber as the Tyrolese, going over glaciers, along narrow paths or to the edge of a precipice with charming indifference. She is a great lover of flowers, fine old lace and rare pearls.

BETTER THAN A BOAT.

Life Preserver that Can Save a Large Number of People.

The ever-present danger of the sea—dangers illustrated almost daily by accounts of collision, fire or other disaster, so often attended with loss of life—have prompted the invention of many more or less ingenious life-saving devices. One of the simplest, and yet most valuable, is that lately introduced by William Brandt at Lubek, Germany.

Substantially it is a reproduction, on a very large scale, of the life-saving belts or rings commonly found aboard ships. But, besides its greater carrying capacity, it presents some novel and sensible features, which enhance its value. Numerous partitions divide the belt into water-tight compartments, so that damage to any part does not materially affect the efficiency of the whole. The great elasticity of the belt reduces the danger of damage to a minimum.

Despite its great size it is very light. One man can easily roll it along the deck and fling it overboard. It does not matter how it strikes the water—it invariably turns right side up. The middle space is taken up by a strong network. An important addition is that of ropes made fast to the periphery of the belt, and kept aloft by corkers so that persons several yards away



LATEST DEVICE FOR LIFE SAVING.

from the buoy can draw themselves to it. Seven large men standing on it do not appreciably sink the device, and when it is considered how small the weight of a person partially supported by the water it will be seen that one belt can save a large number of people.

A Princess Who is a Six-footer.

The Crown Princess of Denmark is the tallest royal lady in Europe, her height being over 6 feet 2 inches. She is a granddaughter of Mr. Deere Olaf, who was the first millionaire of Napoleon Bonaparte. They quarreled, and Miss Olaf married Bernadotte, who eventually became king of Norway and Sweden. Napoleon always remembered his old sweetheart with affection, and helped her husband out of one or two political snarls for Desre's sake. The Crown Princess of Denmark is the richest as well as the tallest European princess, she having inherited a fortune of \$25,000,000 from her maternal grandfather, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, in addition to the fortune left her by her father.

The burglar climbed over the office partition. "It is well to be on the safe side," he said. Then he began work on the vault.—Chicago Evening Post.

Napoleon had his double, so had Wellington. A boy's double is a green apple.

Hope is believing that some stranger will saw your wood while you sit in the shade.

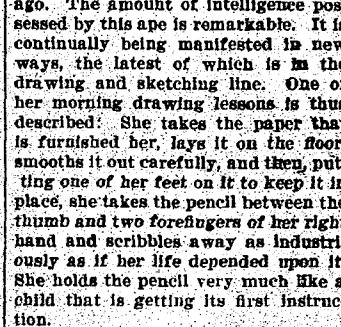
It may sound like an anomaly, but the man discovered in crookedness is in a strait.

Not painted in water colors—a toper's nose.

MRS. JOHANNA.

The Widow of Chiko Is the Smartest Animal in the World.

The smartest animal in all the world is Mrs. Johanna. During the winter she resides in Central Park, New York, where she receives unbounded attention from the visitors. The public knows her as the widow of Mr. Chiko, the chimpanzee, who died a year or so ago.



JOHANNA AT HER TASK.

ago. The amount of intelligence possessed by this ape is remarkable. It is continually being manifested in new ways, the latest of which is in the drawing and sketching line. One of her morning drawing lessons is thus described: She takes the paper that is furnished her, lays it on the floor, smooths it out carefully, and then, putting one of her feet on it to keep it in place, she takes the pencil between the thumb and two forefingers of her right hand and scribbles away as industriously as if her life depended upon it. She holds the pencil very much like a child that is getting its first instruction.

She will sometimes spend hours at a time in poring over her writing and drawing, and when she does what her keeper calls her "thinking act," she presents a sight that would make a wooden Indian laugh. A solemn, serious expression spreads itself over her long, black face, her forehead is wrinkled, and the corners of her mouth droop. She rubs her nose and forehead with the pencil, scratches herself behind her ears, and on top of her head, and otherwise gives every evidence of deep cogitation.

When a thought strikes her, her face brightens up, the pencil still firmly held in her hand, is thrust in her mouth in order that she may not let the lead, and then she begins business, striking away in great shape until she strikes a snag, and then she does another "thinking act."

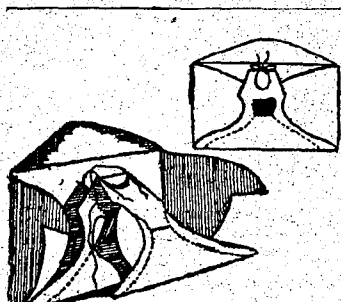
No one has yet been able to make out exactly what it is that Johanna writes, but her keeper is quite sure that it is something strong in the Simian tongue, and he carefully preserves her effusions from day to day, with the idea that they will some time be translated, and that then Johanna's thoughts regarding the people and things she has seen on this side of the water will be made plain. At present he pins his hope in this direction upon Prof. Garner, who is at present in Africa, holding conferences with Johanna's friends and relatives there.

A REINFORCED ENVELOPE.

Money or Papers Are Secure in It and It Is Readily Opened.

An envelope having a reinforce or attachment applied at its back, for the securing of money or valuable papers in the envelope, and to facilitate opening it, is shown in the accompanying illustration. The body or main part of the envelope is made in the usual way, over the bottom flap, and a reinforce of similar form to the bottom flap is made integral therewith, folding back from its top edge, as shown in the larger view, and adapted to be sealed upon the side flaps.

In the reinforce is a transverse slot which receives a tongue projected



A NEW ENVELOPE.

through it from the inner flap, this tongue constituting a pull piece for tearing open the envelope on lines of perforation indicated by the dotted lines. A small gummed flap at the middle of the reinforce is adapted to receive and be sealed upon the tied ends of a tape or string with which money or papers in the envelope may be found.

An Ingenious Suicide.

A French suicide near Lyons carefully built a guillotine for himself, using a hatchet weighted with a sledge hammer for a knife. Having adjusted his head to a block, he let go a cord holding the weight, and was neatly decapitated. This man certainly deserved to succeed. If he had built a pond to drown himself in he might have been rescued at the last moment and made ashamed of himself. But deliberately planning to lose his own head by his own hand shows that he had a brain.

When a girl says she is going to be an old maid, it is safe to say she has had a recent proposal which is looked upon with favor.



I gave my love a little dog,
My hourly passion to recall;
Alas! whatever love she had,
The dog has won it all!

The Master—Is it raining very hard, Thomas? The Servant—No, sir; only hailstones, sir.—Roxbury Gazette.

"How married life does change one." "From what I have observed I should say it changes two."—Boston Courier.

Teacher—Suppose you were a frog, Tommy, what would you do? Tommy— I'd never wash my face any more.—Woonsocket Reporter.

Enfant Terrible—And did they go in to the ark two by two? Mamma—Yes, dearest. Enfant Terrible—Well, who went with auntie?—Pittsburg Bulletin.

"How does Jibson stand prospering since he came into his fortune?" "Oh, he stands it all right, but it's pretty rough on his friends."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Which would you rather do, Jarley, kiss a girl on her lips or on her eyes?" "Her eyes, of course. You have to do it twice to cover the ground."—Harper's Bazar.

Old Maid—Is this the newspaper office? Clerk—Yes, ma'am. Old Maid (blushing)—I see the Mayor advertised for proposals, and I would like to advertise, too.—Philadelphia Record.

Ragson Tatters—You don't know what it is, pardner, ter be trawled down by everybody, wid de friend's not tittin'. The Other—Don't I. I'm a baseball umpire.—Philadelphia Record.

Wallace—Do you think electricity will be much in use in the next war? Henry—In the next war? Why, the Spaniards are winning most of their battles with it right now.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Architect—Have you any suggestions for the study, Mr. Verrieh? Verrieh—Only that it must be brawn. Great thinkers, I understand, are generally found in a brawn study.—Household Words.

Harold was told to write a sentence containing the word "copse." He came from the city and the word had a familiar sound. His sentence read: "The boy dodged the copse."—Youth's Companion.

"Clarence," she sighed, romantically, "do something true, something brave, something heroic to prove your love for me." "Well," he faltered, but calmly, "I have offered to marry you."—New York Herald.

Squidrig—"The war in Cuba is very expensive to Spain." McSwilligen—"That's what it is. It would be much less costly if there were no cable communication with the island."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Mr. Inette, give the class your idea of optimism and pessimism." "Yes, sir. An optimist is a man who is happy when he is miserable, and a pessimist is a man who is miserable when he's happy."—Chicago Record.

Absent-minded Party—"Why, how do you do, Barker? How's your wife?" Barker—"My wife? Why, my dear doctor, I never married." Absent-minded Party—"Really? Congratulations for me!"—Harper's Bazar.

Ragged Haggard (at the door)—"I'm willin' to work, maddim, but can't get nuthin' to do at my profession." Mrs. Snapperton—"Hm! What is your profession?" Ragged Haggard—"I am an anglo-maniac."—Harper's Bazar.

"Great Scott, woman!" exclaimed Mr. Wickwire, to whom his wife was trying to explain something. "You couldn't do worse at trying to make your point if you were attempting to sharpen a lead pencil!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Uncle Bob—"How many valentines did you send, Tommy?" Tommy—"Fifteen." Uncle Bob—"You have quite a number of sweethearts. Tell me who they are." Tommy—"Oh, I sent them all to Mike, our hired man."—Harper's Bazar.

Aunt Maria—"Did he ever say anything which would lead one to think that he wished to make you his wife?" Phoebe—"Yes, indeed. Why, only to-day he said that nothing was so becoming to me as calico."—Boston Transcript.

"I've been told Rivers' name is in old Rocksworthy's will." "Yes, his name is in it; he signed it as a witness. That's all, and—good gracious! What's the matter?" "Nothing, only I've lost him \$500 on the strength of it."—Chicago Tribune.

"This is leap year, I know," said the maid; but I do not think I could so far forget my maidenly modesty as to propose to a man. Yet—"Yet what?" asked the youth, seeing she hesitated. "I might jump at an offer if it were made to me."—New York Herald.

Hermione—"Isn't Jack good? He has engaged himself to me, you know; but he says he will not bind me to him. If I can get somebody else, he says he shan't interfere." Blanche (sweetly)—"It is evident that he feels perfectly sure of you."—Boston Transcript.

The Ideal Salesman.

A prize essay on the successful salesman says: "He must be enthusiastic! He will never be fully successful until he thinks his business is the best thing in earth! He must be true to his trade and earnest in his avocation. It is scarcely necessary for me to urge the importance of increasing his ability by learning all that is to be learned in the business, even to the minutest detail. The salesman should be an expert in the examination of his own goods. He should never represent a wear of fabric until he is sure of what he is handling. When he is himself cheated, his customer likewise is swindled. Once understanding his business the salesman starts out on the pathway of success."



"The Wooden Hen."
The illustration shown herewith is small in size, but really large when we consider that the "Wooden Hen" is no larger than a live hen, yet has double the capacity. It weighs only 15 pounds, has a capacity of 25 eggs, and while not a toy, is just as amusing, besides being instructive as well.
We suggest that every teacher of this year Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and ask for a copy of his handsome little booklet "C. C. describing the 'Wooden Hen' and also his large catalogue of the code. Excelsior Incubator. All sent free. Mention this paper.

A Gentlemanly Judge.
In a conversation the other day District Attorney Graham told of his twenty-five years' experience at the bar with the late Judge Allison, and incidentally paid a sterling compliment to the dead jurist. "He was," said Mr. Graham, "a splendid judge, with a stock of patience that was inexhaustible. No lawyer can say that he was ever turned away from Judge Allison's bar without a kindly, courteous, complete hearing. His bearing both on and off the bench reminded me always of a passage in 'David Copperfield,' where Dickens writes, in effect, that a man might assume a gentlemanly demeanor for an occasion, but it is only nature's true nobility who never lays it aside."—Philadelphia Record.

Dante was solitary in his habits and by his austerity chilled most of those whom he met.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:

"I cannot begin to tell you what your remedies have done for me. I suffered for years with falling and neuralgia of the womb, kidney trouble and leucorrhoea in its worst form. There were times that I could not stand, was sick all over and in despair. I had not known a real well day for 15 years. I knew I must do something at once. I had tried physicians without receiving any lasting benefit. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Now, I have used 9 bottles. My weight has increased 25 lbs. I tell every one to whom and what I owe my recovery, and there are 15 of my friends taking the Compound after seeing what it has done for me. Oh, if I had known of it sooner, and saved all these years of misery. I can recommend it to every woman."—KATE YODER, 408 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, O.

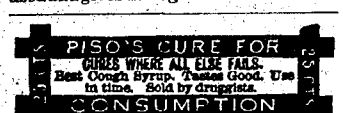
Should advice be required, write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., who has the utter confidence of all intelligent American women. She will promptly tell what to do, free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is easily obtained at any druggist's, will restore any ailing woman to her normal condition quickly and permanently.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.



PISO'S CURE FOR

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION

It is the only cure for these diseases that has been known for centuries. It is the only cure that has been known for centuries. It is the only cure that has been known for centuries.

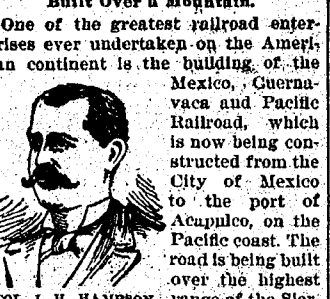
The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.
Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be put in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test whether sarsaparilla with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label."... Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla "argument" when you get Ayer's.

Any doubt left? Get the "Carbook." Tells doubts but cures doubts.
Address: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A GREAT UNDERTAKING.

A Mexican Railroad That Is Being Built Over a Mountain.



One of the greatest railroad enterprises ever undertaken on the American continent is the building of the Mexico, Guernavaca and Pacific Railroad, which is now being constructed from the City of Mexico to the port of Acapulco, on the Pacific coast. The road is being built over the highest range of the Sierra Madre mountains and has already reached the summit. The builder and sole owner of the road is an American, Col. J. H. HAMPSON, who has built more miles of railroad in the United States and Mexico than any other man. The new road is probably the grandest scenic route in the world. Leaving its handsome station in the City of Mexico, the train passes near the castle of Chapultepec, the summer home of President Diaz, and thence through the pretty suburban town of Tacubaya. After leaving the latter place the road begins to travel out of the valley of Mexico and slowly the train winds its way to the summit of the Sierra Madre mountains to La Cima, the summit, which has an altitude of 9,000 feet. The road makes this great ascent in graceful curves and the view from the train as it passes along the topmost crest of the mountains is as grand as nature can make it. The entire valley of Mexico, dotted with the City of Mexico, its numerous suburbs and lakes, with snow-capped mountains in the distance, is spread out like a map before your vision. The track passes through lava beds of extinct volcanoes, and the roadbed itself is ballasted with the crumbled lava which is obtained from these beds.

Current Condensations.

The average cost of cavalry horses for the army for the fiscal year was \$95.44, and for artillery horses \$148.04. The "Christian era" began with Jan. 1 of the year 4714, of the Julian period, though different chronologists make a variation of a year or two in this date. The honey of the snapdragon cannot be extracted by the common bee, which has not weight enough to bear down the lower jaw of this curious flower; only the bumble bee has access to the interior.

At the Danbury, Conn., fair a monkey dodged rubber balls thrown at him, three for five cents. The agent of a humane society interfered in behalf of the monkey and a colored youth took his place. The word sugar seems to have been first used by Pliny, who says that the Romans first became acquainted with it in Arabia. He states that Indian sugar is preferable, and calls it "honey found in the canes."

Mrs. Asenath Turner, who died in the western part of New York the other day, was the last revolutionary pensioner in the State. Her first husband was Samuel Dunham, who fought in the revolutionary war. A green turban throughout all Islam is a sign that the wearer is a descendant of the prophet. Many persons who have the right to this rank of honor are now in low life, and a traveler in Constantinople or Cairo may have his baggage carried to his hotel by a genuine descendant of the founder of Mohammedanism.

Dr. Warner in an address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science raised the question as to the degeneracy of the male sex. In 100,000 children whose physical characteristics were examined the deviations from the normal type were commoner among the boys than among the girls. Slum life, it was found, stunts the boys much more surely than the girls.

The House of Commons is protected from fire by the following method, which is both ingenious and expensive. The air pumped in from the river terrace is forced by steam fans through thick layers of cotton wool, which retain all impurities, leaving the air in a state of great purity. The layers of cotton wool are six inches in thickness and occupy an area of 800 square feet.

The French Minister of War has sent a circular to military commanders of districts and to prefects to have a sharp lookout kept on strange pigeons, and to send all that may be taken to the military pigeon depots. The birds are to be kept until it be ascertained whether or not the stamps on their wings were made with the intention of hiding the localities to which they belong.

An interesting addition to the stories of things people see when they haven't their guns is offered by Messrs. McNamara and Everett, two hunters of Washkah, Wash. They went out recently without their guns and met, first, a large covey of grouse so close that they killed one with a stick; then they stumbled across a bear, shortly afterward sighted a band of elk grazing not twenty yards away, and as they turned homeward in disgust and chagrin three timber wolves trotted into and along the path ahead of them.

A Dog's Remarkable Instinct.

A remarkable illustration of a dog's intelligence has occurred in Sutton. A married lady there has a small pet, and on her removal to a London hospital, owing to ill health, the animal became greatly distressed, running hither and thither in search of his mistress, to whom he was greatly attached. A week afterward the dog disappeared, and two days later returned to its home footstep and weary.

It subsequently transpired that the faithful terrier has found his way to the hospital where his mistress lay. No one guided him, and he traveled the whole way alone. He waited about for hours, trying to gain admission, and finally, after many rebuffs, succeeded in running into the hospital and finding the bed where the lady lay. With great delight he hopped her, and after satisfying himself that she was safe, he trotted back to Sutton, about fourteen miles distant—London Daily News.

This Countess Is a Brewer.

Russia is the proud possessor of a countess who is also a brewer, probably the only woman in Europe engaged in the business. She visited one of the Berlin breweries not long ago, and, after tasting its products, she stated that her own beer was not much inferior to the German product. When, a few days later, the brewer received some samples of the lady's Russian beer, he pronounced it excellent, and not inferior to the best Bohemian or German beer.

It is difficult for a drinking man to hold his breath. It is generally too strong for him.

NEW MINISTER TO PEKIN.

Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, Recently Appointed by Great Britain.

It is predicted that Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, the new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Great Britain to Peking, will prove a great surprise to those who have not familiarized themselves with his character. He is ambitious, capable and shrewd, stands well in Downing street and has been promoted with great rapidity. He is not yet forty-four years old. He is the son of Major General James Dawson Macdonald, was educated at Uppingham and the Royal Military College, and joined the Seventy-fourth Highlanders. He has been through a campaign in Egypt, and from 1883 to 1887 was employed on special service in that country. Leaving the



CLAUDE MAXWELL MACDONALD.

special service, he was appointed commissioner on the west coast of Africa, and in 1889 he was made the inquiring agent into the administration of the Niger territories. Then he was sent to Berlin to settle the boundary between the Oil Rivers protectorate and the Cameroons, which errand being accomplished he returned to the coast to his duties as commissioner. Sir Claude married the widow of P. Craigie Robertson, of the Indian civil service, in 1892; the same year in which he was rewarded with K. C. M. G. for his success in handling the native troubles in West Africa. Lady Macdonald went to Africa with her husband and, with Miss Kingsley, was the first white woman to enter the villages of the natives of the Brass River.

"PULL" WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Miss Nellie Parker Said to Have Great Influence at the White House.

Miss Nellie Parker, of Richmond, Va., may not be a political boss, but she has a long and a strong "pull" with President Cleveland. Miss Parker deserves to have much influence at Washington—or anywhere else, for that matter—for she is one of the distinguished beauties of the South, and that is saying a great deal. The story of the great favor she is held in by the administration is interesting. Some months ago the President visited Atlanta, and Miss Parker took advantage of his presence there to call upon him. He was immensely delighted with the young lady and gave her, as a souvenir of the occasion, a brand-new cent piece. This he told her to guard carefully, and when she wanted entrance to the White House to show this cent



MISS NELLIE PARKER.

piece to the guards, and that she would be admitted readily and without question. Miss Parker treasured her cent piece with great care. Not long ago she was in Washington, and she thought she would try the talismanic effect of Mr. Cleveland's cent present. She did, and, mirabile dictu! its glittering red color acted as an open sesame, and Miss Parker was promptly ushered into the presidential presence. Miss Parker is one of the belles of Richmond, and it is noted throughout the South for her charm of person. She is the daughter of Dr. W. W. Parker, a well-known medical man of Virginia's capital.

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Spring Spring

Is the season for purifying, cleansing, and renewing. The accumulations of waste everywhere are being removed. Winter's icy grasp is broken and on all sides are indications of nature's returning life, renewed force, and awakening power.

Is the time for purifying the blood, cleansing the system and renewing the physical powers. Owing to close confinement, diminished perspiration, and other causes, in the winter, impurities have not passed out of the system as they should, but have accumulated in the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills cure Liver Bile; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, etc.

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, AND—

All Disorders of the Liver.

Full printed directions in each box; 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

House Plants.

Saturate the earth around house plants every day with the coffee left over from breakfast. It stimulates them. Plants that have a red or purple blossom will be rendered extremely brilliant in color by covering the earth in their pots with about half an inch of pulverized charcoal. A yellow flower will not be affected in any way by the use of charcoal.

Don't Be Too Late for the Steamer. And don't omit when you are packing up your effects preparatory for the voyage, to include among them a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great remedy for sea sickness. Travelers for pleasure or business seeking foreign climates, or who labor by sea-sickness or travel, besides yachtsmen and mariners, testify to the remedial and preventive efficacy of the Bitters, which is incomparable for nausea, headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, nervous and kidney trouble.

Mumming in England.

For several centuries "mumming" was a favorite amusement in England at the holiday season. Parties of mummers, wearing masks and fantastic attire, went about the streets singing songs, playing practical jokes, and claiming drink money from householders and people whom they met.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We have understood and known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him. WARD & LUTHER, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KENT & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Gas.

After the gas service is laid on in a house the force pump should be invariably used to ascertain if there be any leakage; an explosion is frequently the result of neglect of this duty.

All About Western Farm Lands.

The "Corn Belt" is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper published by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. It aims to give information in an interesting way about the farm lands of the West. Send 25c in postage stamps to the Corn Belt, 200 Adams street, Chicago, and the paper will be sent to your address for one year.

Beethoven was rude and gruff and seemed to be in a perpetual bad humor with himself and everyone else.

Free to Comrades.

The latest photograph of Hon. I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., will be sent to F. H. Lord, Quincy Building, Chicago, and you will receive one free. He who has not a good memory should never take upon himself the trade of lying.

Love yourself, and in that love not unconsidered leave your honor—Shakespeare.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

Milton was quiet and reserved in conversation, but thoroughly refined and well bred.

Sufferers from coughs, sore throat, etc., should be constantly supplied with "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Avoid imitations.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men.

For lung and chest diseases, Fies's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada. Bad men always hate the laws that good men would enforce.

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ATTN: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kidney & Bladder Cure. No fee after first day's use. Send to Dr. Kline, 161 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Cures all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, etc. 50c a bottle.

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THE KING CURE OVER ALL FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA

\$10,000 FOR WOMEN

\$1,000 FOR THE ONE WHO GUESSES BEST!

A YEAR AGO THE CHICAGO RECORD offered \$30,000 in cash prizes to authors for the best "stories of mystery." The stories were so called because it was required that a mystery should run through the entire story and be disclosed only in the last chapter. The prize was won by Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, Ga. His story is entitled: "SONS AND FATHERS."

Stories from all parts of the English-speaking world, to the number of 816, were entered in the competition. Twelve Cash Prizes were offered for the best twelve stories. The first prize was \$10,000, and was won by Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, Ga. His story is entitled: "SONS AND FATHERS."

"SONS AND FATHERS,"

AND ITS PUBLICATION WILL BEGIN IN THE CHICAGO RECORD ON MARCH 23, and continue in about thirty daily installments until completed. "SONS AND FATHERS" is beyond all question THE GREAT STORY OF THE YEAR. There will be an interval of a week or more between the publication of the last installment containing the explanation of the mystery and the immediately preceding chapter, during which period the guesses will be received by THE RECORD.

To still further promote popular interest in this remarkable story THE CHICAGO RECORD offers \$10,000 in 889 cash prizes for the 889 guesses which shall come the nearest to being true and complete solutions of the mystery in the story.

THE \$10,000 IS DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

- To the reader from whom THE RECORD receives the most complete and correct solution in all its details of the entire mystery of the story, as it shall be disclosed in the last chapter when published..... \$10,000
- For the second best solution..... 500
- For the third best solution..... 300
- For the fourth best solution..... 200
- For the next 5 nearest best solutions, \$100 each..... 500
- For the next 10 nearest best solutions, 50 each..... 500
- For the next 20 nearest best solutions, 25 each..... 500
- For the next 50 nearest best solutions, 10 each..... 500
- For the next 300 nearest best solutions, 5 each..... 1,500
- For the next 500 nearest best solutions, 2 each..... 1,000
- In all 889 prizes, amounting to..... \$10,000

THE CHICAGO RECORD is pre-eminently a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, and its daily installment of a high-grade serial story is a feature intended to specially command it to the home circle. To emphasize and advertise the fact

A SPECIAL OFFER.....

THE RECORD will be sent to any address, post-paid, for 10 days, beginning with the first chapter of the story, FOR 10 CENTS, in coin or postage stamps. The story begins March 23, and it is desirable that subscriptions should be received as far in advance of that date as possible, but all subscriptions on this special offer received up

I care not how, in reckless rout,
The rude winds blow the leaves about;
Nor how, in summer vales serene,
They toss the white above the green?
I have here, where no cold winds be,
A kindly cot that covereth me,
And one whose smile can cheer and
gladden.

In the strong circle of mine arm;
Vain is the winter's icy dart;
While her dear love doth warm my
heart!

Within the lights and shadows shed
On sweet, wet forms tucked up in bed;
Hath glory such alluring gleams
As children snuggling in their dreams?
Oh, world of waste and wintry snow,
Give me that bliss—my fireside's glow,
A corner in the storm and strife,
With love of wife and child and wife,
And I shall yield all other art
For just that love that warms my
heart! —Atlanta Constitution.

"TIMID SIMS."

"Timid Sims," as he was called, was held in very inferior repute among the boys down at Texas Bar, because he had backed down before a six-shooter. A man on Texas Bar might be lacking in many qualities, but if he had "sand" it covered a multitude of sins.

Sims had one merit. He was an indefatigable prospector, and at last struck gravel diggings on Bixel's Flat. Had he been "smart" he might have monopolized the entire lead. He contented himself with a modest slice at one end. Then down came the able-bodied cutting and shooting men of Texas Bar. Jim Freemantle had worked a bank claim facing the flat two years previously, without suspecting the diggings which existed on a eighth of a mile back. No matter. On the plea of possessing a prior claim on Bixel's, he and his companions argued that they had the right of "running the first boundary lines." Sims had already run his own, which included, so far as he could judge by external indications, a fair slice of the lead supposed to exist underneath. This Freemantle & Co. expected. So they ran their lines, which clashed with those of Sims. Sims found Freemantle's notices posted in the heart of his claim. He expostulated with him. He renewed his own notices, which had been torn down. These were again snatched off, and his boundary stakes kicked over. This was accompanied by a threat from the proprietors of the "Conqueror" claim, that "any more of that sort of thing would lead to bullets." So Sims "took water," and was obliged to take up with the fragment of the ground he had discovered.

Wang Chu kept a "China store" a little above Bixel's Flat. Wang Chu dealt principally in gin, salt-fish, tea and opium. In his leisure hours he had constructed a boat for transporting parties of his countrymen, who, from time to time in their migrations, about the country in their search of diggings, might desire to cross the river. It was built after the Chinese style of marine architecture. It was cumbersome, heavy, top-sidled and unmanageable in the most quiet waters. One aim in its construction had been to use as much old timber as possible. When Wang Chu had finished "The Ark" as the miners termed it, he painted two great eyes in the bows. Thereby he had deemed he had made it a rational, living, seeing creature. When it was first set afloat, there was a dedicatory burning of crackers, joss-sticks, other pow-wow-ing, and an increased consumption by Wang Chu and his contemporaries of opium. After this the ill-starred and ungainly craft floated in a little blight of the river. Its passage over the Stanislaus at the lowest stage of water was accomplished with a vast amount of loud outcries and gabbling on the part of Wang Chu and his crew, who mingled their frantic paddling, when in the heaviest current mid-stream, with an incessant vociferation of contradictory orders to each other. The result was generally a lodgment of "The Ark" a quarter of a mile below its starting point on the opposite side, and a suspension of all Wang Chu's other business until it was towed by hand against the current back again.

All the white men on the river were agreed on one point, that "The Ark" would drown somebody ere its mission was ended. On this being told Wang Chu, as an additional precaution, he painted another eye in the stern, burnt more joss-sticks, and terminated the ceremonies with another outpouring of gin and opium.

In the summer time a California mountain river is an attenuated feeble stream, that one may ford at every few hundred yards. But when swollen by the long-continued rains of winter, or the melting snows of the Sierras in the spring, its peaceful character vanishes; it becomes a turbulent, roaring, treacherous monster. The banks quiver and tremble as the immense power whirls and foams past, and your voice is caught from your lips and hurled into indistinctness.

The Stanislaus was "booming" one spring afternoon at its highest water-mark, when five Chinamen, encumbered with their bundles, rockers, pans and shovels, came striding down the trail. They stopped and refreshed themselves for a time at the store, and then, accompanied by Wang Chu, placed themselves and baggage in the boat to be ferried over.

A quarter of a mile below their starting place was the Black Rock, a gigantic boulder, which for centuries had plied itself against the stream. It was not more than one hundred and fifty yards from the shore, and the Stanislaus at this point was not more than double that distance in width. Here the waters, suddenly narrowed to this compass betwixt rocky walls, rushed rather in a succession of great waves or bursts than a regular current. This, in fact, was the upper entrance of the Big Canon, two miles in length, and by reason of the rock walls and raging current, no mining could ever be successfully accomplished here at the most favorable season. Directly opposite the Black Rock on a little knoll, was the cabin of Timid Sims. He, in company with a chance partner, was working on the bank near by.

Sims was always picking up the waifs, stragglers and castaways drifting about the country. His house and scanty larder were ever open to them. He took them as partners, and trusted them as freely as though they had come burdened with trunks full of gold, diamonds and testimonials of good character. Sometimes they robbed him; sometimes they got drunk and made his house a pandemonium; sometimes they effected the same result without the aid of whisky, by gradually developing sour, surly, ferocious dispositions. The best of the lot carried the gross result in gold dust of a week's washing to Columbia for the purpose of turning it into coin, and after many days' waiting therefor, Sims received a letter from the delinquent, stating that he was overwhelmed with shame and remorse, but he had given way to his besetting sin for gambling, and the dust had all gone into the maw of the "tiger." He had not proved an able workman either. His hands seemed never before to have grasped pick and shovel; and after a morning's gasping labor, Sims would often insist that he should remain at home during the afternoon and make himself comfortable, for it was a sore distress to see a man panning and struggling with work to which it was very clear he was unaccustomed.

"You'll get your throat cut one of these times by some of these chaps who are always picking up," was the rough and condescending advice of Jim Freemantle to Sims. Sims looked as if the idea was entirely new to him, but the next straggler coming along was readily taken in.

It was about eleven o'clock. Sims and his co-operative straggler had put through their last run of twenty-five buckets, and were "washing down" to see how it had yielded. The sieve and apron of the rocker were taken out. There was a great deal of black sand in the bottom of the apparatus. This Sims was running off by means of successive streams of water, poured from his long-handled dipper, aided by a peculiar rapid rocking of the machine. Slowly, at the upper end, the black sand deposit assumed the shape of a point, and near the apex, one after another, came out a little run of golden yellow flakes.

"Takes a good deal of dirt to make a little gold, doesn't it?" said the straggler. "When I was on the North Fork of the Yuba, in '51, I got six ounces once out of twenty-five buckets. Them was the times, though."

"There's about two bits here, I guess," said Sims. "Well, that's better than nothing, and we ain't beholden to any one for it either. It pays you just the same whether you're Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, Republican or Democrat. I say, Tom; if those Chinamen start to cross the river in that old boat of Wang Chu's, they'll drown."

The boat had started, and was gliding up an eddy in direct opposition to the course of the stream. For the immense mass of water rushing down and striking the rocks at the narrow entrance of the Big Canon, caused a portion nearest shore on either side to be sent directly back full three hundred yards. For this distance there were two smooth currents running up, between them, a foaming, surging current, rushing down. By taking advantage of these upward eddies, a skillful boatman could land his craft on either side nearly opposite the point from which he had started.

Wang Chu and his passengers sailed smoothly along, until the upper eddy being reached, the boat's head was turned into the mid current. Then it seemed as if seized by a monster. It was whirled around like a top, shot for a second on the top of a great surge, and shot down again out of sight and under. There was a momentary glimpse of the five men, paddling wildly and half rising from their seats; the next they were all gone. A hundred yards below, like a whale shooting out of the water to blow, came the boat, bottom up, from the depths, and clinging to it was Wang Chu. It was dashed against Black Rock and pressed under the current. Wang Chu sprang on the rock. The rest were never seen. Sims and the straggler gazed like men in a dream. There, before them, were still the rushing, roaring stream, the sun shining, the birds singing; all going on and having gone through it all as though nothing was happening or had happened, and, in five seconds, four human beings snatched from life to death!

But Wang Chu must be rescued. There was the poor, half-submerged creature on the rock, the ice-cold current at times dashing clear over him, and striving, as it were, to tear him from his hold; and between him and shore the merciless stream, which could as easily sweep away a thousand men as one.

There he remained until near night. Gradually the population of Texas Bar and Bixel's Flat accumulated on the spot. All measures to float him a line by which he might be hauled on shore proved abortive.

"I'll swim off and take a line to him," at last said Sims.

"No; don't go," said one among the crowd; "it's certain death!"

"I will!" said Sims.

"No, you won't—not if I can help it," said Jim Freemantle. "You're going to try it, and if you do, we're going to stop you. We've as good a right to stop a man from committing suicide as murder."

There was a murmur of assent from the bystanders. Sims turned away and walked toward his cabin. When again he emerged, he was with a cocked six-shooter in his hand. He came straight toward the group and spoke:

"You say you will stop me from swimming off to the Black Rock. I do not intend that you shall. You have succeeded in making my life thoroughly miserable on this flat by injustice, taunt and abuse, and now that there's a chance for getting rid of it, you want to stop me. You see you have made a mistake. You've put me up for a man without any grit. Well, I'm going to show you that courage runs in streaks, and it takes different circumstances in different men to draw it out. I'm courageous enough now to own that I have backed down before some of your six-shooters, because I didn't think my life was worth your dirty little claim. But any of you would risk your lives in a dispute over a pack of

cards, because you've got a fighting reputation to keep up at any cost, and you dare not live to be called coward by some bound who would pick your pockets had he a chance! Not one of you would dare go near Tom Wilson's cabin, when I nursed him through the small-pox. Not one of you dare go prospecting as I did on the head waters of the Owen's River, and camp out for weeks alone, fifty miles from the nearest settlement. And I'm not afraid of the river, savage as it looks; for the roar of its waters, as I've listened to them many a long night in my cabin, has been a kinder voice than any of yours, and if I drown, I want the Stanislaus to bury me somewhere deep down in its channel, where your hands at least may never drag me out. Let me pass!"

They made way for him. His face was white, hard, firm and desperate. He walked with a proud step, like a king going to the scaffold. All the shrinking timidity, the baffled hesitation of former days, had disappeared. It was another man who passed through the crowd, another being who had, as it were, suddenly risen up and assumed the body of Timid Sims.

Jim Freemantle walked hastily a little ahead of the rest. "Look here, Sims," said he, with a more kindly intonation in his voice than ever he had used in speaking to him before; "look here—come, back, boy—if you go in, you're only going to get drowned for a Chinaman—don't worth it anyhow—and we've made a mistake, and you're not all here. Here, take my hand."

Sims took the proffered hand. It was but for a moment. He did not allow the grasp to detain him. "It's too late," said he. "I don't want your kind words now. I don't need them. I stand above you all, and I've known it this many a day. I'm going to prove to you that I don't fear death. If I should turn back you'd say in less than a week I'd been playing a game of bluff. I always knew I had grit enough in me. It only wanted your scorn and that poor creature's extremity to bring it out."

He walked for a few yards farther up the river bank, made one end of the string he carried fast to a stake, divested himself of his upper clothing, and holding the other end of the warp, plunged in. Down, with race-horse speed, he was borne like a feather! With one arm upflung, as he was shooting past, he held out to the Chinaman the life-preserving line, which the poor creature eagerly grasped. Then Sims with his other hand grasped the extreme poi of the boulder as he was swept along the fierce current, and after a desperate struggle gained a footing on its uneven surface. Fastening the line around his waist, Sims took the half-dazed Chinaman in his arms and jumped into the water. In a moment a dozen willing hands at the other end of the rope had pulled the two men through the raging water to land. As they were dragged out of the roaring current a mighty cheer arose, and from that hour no one ever spoke of "Timid Sims."

Story of a Check.

One of the greatest curiosities in the check line has just come to light in this city. A lady brought it to the Bank of California to be cashed. It was in a paper box and had to be handled very carefully, for it was in two pieces and both had been burned to a crisp. There was not a decipherable word on either piece. The lady said that the bits of crisp paper represented a check for \$125, which she had received in a letter. The check, she said, was drawn by the national bank of D. O. Mills, of Sacramento. She had removed the letter from the envelope and had thrown the envelope on some live coals in the grate. Upon reading the letter she had found a reference to an inclosure of a check for the sum named, and turned to the fire in the grate with some disappointment. The fire had done its work. The crisp paper lay on the coals. She carefully removed the same, placed it in a box and hurried to the bank of California to get the money before the pieces were further crumpled.

After listening to the story the officers of the bank made a careful examination of the pieces of burnt paper, and by the aid of powerful glasses they were able to make out portions of words from the pen impressions made on the paper. There were enough of these lines left to show that "Ella" had been written, and part of the word "hundred" was also made out, with two or three letters of the name of the bank. These discoveries corresponded with the story of the lady, and the bank officers then communicated the circumstances to the national bank of D. O. Mills & Co., of Sacramento, and asked for a duplicate check in favor of the lady. This was forwarded and the money was paid. The circumstance disproves the charge about the curiosity of women. Had there been more curiosity about the inclosure of the envelope the trouble would have been avoided. The practical application of the story is to be careful that what you throw into the fire has no further value for you.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Trees Five Centuries Old.

Gerike, the great German forester, writes that the greatest ages for trees in Germany are positively known to have lived are from 500 to 570 years. For instance, the pine in Bohemia and the pine in Norway and Sweden have lived to the latter age. Next comes the silver fir, which in the Bohemian forests has stood and thrived for upward for 400 years. In Bavaria the larch has reached the age of 275 years. Of foliage trees, the oak appears to have survived the longest. The best example is the evergreen oak at Aschoenburg, which reached the age of 410 years. Other oaks in Germany have lived to be from 315 to 320 years old. At Aschoenburg the red beech has lived to the age of 245 years, and at other points to the age of 225 years. Of other trees, the highest known are: Ash, 170 years; birch, 100 to 200 years; aspen, 220 years; mountain maple, 225 years; elm, 130 years, and red alder, 145 years.

Lumbus, Ga., has been the record. A man was convicted and fined, the other day, for not returning an umbrella.

ABOUT THE BOERS.

THE PIONEERS OF CIVILIZATION IN AFRICA.

Why They Hate the English So Intensely—How They Punish Intemperance—Ideal of Womanly Beauty.

To those who have not lived among the Boers it is almost impossible to form any idea of the real state of things in the Transvaal, or to understand the thousand and one petty annoyances which infest the daily life of the English under the Boer rule. A Boer hates nothing under the sun worse than an Englishman. I say Englishman, for a woman, be she English or of any other race, is treated with kindness and consideration by the roughest Boer to be found in the wide of the Transvaal.

This hatred is the heritage of every Boer since the days of the first English invasions, two centuries ago, when General Cradock was appointed the first governor of the Cape. A century previous to this, the French refugees, or Huguenots, emigrated to the Cape, and to this blending of the Dutch and French race we owe the Boer of to-day. The patriarchal spirit which dwelt in the old French refugees and built its code and manner of living on the Bible still lives in their descendants. It has made them the scouts or pioneers of civilization in Africa, this desire to live a simple pastoral existence. For two centuries they have been flying from the English rule, since English rule meant wealth and advancement; but the English are ever at their heels, and hence the Boer's hatred of his would-be conqueror and leader into a richer, fuller life.

When at last the Boer emigrant found the goal of his hopes in the wild untrodden region of the Transvaal he believed himself forever free, and settled down under the benign sway of old Andries Pretorius, to rear for himself a state after his own heart, but, alas! the irony of fate overtook him, and the poor Boer awoke one morning to find his country turned into a land of gold and diamonds, the English again at his farm gates, ready to enrich him and the whole world by their enterprise in the gold and diamond fields.

This time the Boer hearkened more readily, for the reign of the Pretorians, father and son, had rendered the emigrant farmers more susceptible to the advances of civilization, and taught them the worth of money as well as the value of their land aside from its farming and sheep-rearing industries. It is needless to go into details, which have become matters of history now; suffice it to say that when Mr. Gladstone practically sacrificed English interests in the Transvaal, the republic was proclaimed with Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius as a triumvirate. Pretoria was made the capital. Things were going very badly for the Boers; in fact, the financial state of the little republic was at a very low ebb indeed, when, at this critical moment gold was discovered at South Kaap. The first reef was Shela Reef, and in a trice a town sprang up—the beautiful town of Barberton. This was the first of the famous gold-reefs, towns, and the new order of things put new blood into the tottering fortunes of the young republic. But soon gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand, which was then thrown open as a public gold field, in which every one and any one had a right, provided they pegged out their claims and paid the taxes demanded by the Volksraad. This brings us to the present, when the Boers are in a camp of a few shanties and tents, and shanties, quickly converted into a town, and then to a city of such marvellous growth that it may well be called one of the wonders of the world.

In this rapid development, the Boers speedily made it "hot" for the English, who had built up the gold fortunes of the town, to say nothing of the whole Rand. In fact, the Englishman soon found that the Boers considered him little better than the Kafirs, and here I will give a strong illustration of this, that has its ludicrous side also.

One day the "camp" was horrified to hear of the flogging of a white man for drunkenness. The sensation was to put it mildly, tremendous. No protestations could prevail on the Landdrost to change the law—an old one, strictly enforced, as the Boers are great advocates of temperance. The commotion could be most easily imagined as that described of the German emperor, who was sworn to the camp in search of a fortune. To be deprived of their whisky through fear of the lash! It was a terrible state of affairs, and filled the respectable portion of the community with secret amusement. Nevertheless, it soon became a great evil and degradation to the white man, English or otherwise, to be brought to the level of the Kafir through the medium of the whip.

Another system of curious practice was that known as "jumping" vultures, stealing another's claims, which consisted in paying up overdue taxes unknown to the original owners of the gold claims, and taking possession of the ground, "right under their noses," so to speak.

Aside from all political and financial questions, the Boer is not a bad neighbor, neither is he an uninteresting friend or companion. He has a certain wit and sense of humor of his own, which may be not quite clear to a stranger at the first blush, but is exceedingly rollicking on a closer acquaintance. He is gallant likewise, the fair sex has an abiding charm for him, albeit his ideal of beauty is not exactly on a parallel with ours. A fine, healthy, plump woman is to him as attractive as the grace and delicacy so necessary to attractiveness in a woman according to the English taste. With the Boer the substantial is a great quality, be it in his woman or his live stock, from the sheep to the horse.

The Boer has many virtues, not the least of which is that of temperance, and no doubt to this the Boer owes his splendid health and the appearance together with that clear-headedness which has stood him such good service in the many exciting wars through which his country has passed recently. One of the most fatal things in a climate like the Transvaal is the tendency to "booze" too much. That, together with bad food and lack of sanitation, "killed off" more Englishmen in the early days of the Rand than any privation or hard work endured by the discover and prospector of these mines. A last word to the Boer women, who are a kindly, hospitable class of

be it a trifle stupid to the average European. They have all our love of fashion and predilection for shopping, as the fine shops of Johannesburg prove, —St. Paul's Magazine.

OBSTINACY OF LLAMAS.

Mules Are Vacillating Compared With These Stubborn Brutes.

The boy called "Un-pai" to the llamas, lifting his finger as if to point up the trail. Ordinarily they would have obeyed; but the aggressive manner of Barton had roused their obstinacy, and they did not budge. The boy put his shoulder to the ribs of one, and heaved hard; but the brute stood its ground.

"Well, it is to wait!" said he; and ran about the path, gathering up very small pebbles until his shabby hat was full. Then he sat down on a boulder, that jutted from the back, settling himself as if for a long rest. Then he threw a mild and measured pebble at each llama. They turned their heads a little and wrinkled their noses. He waited for some time and then pitched two more pebbles—which had the same effect. So he sat, slowly and mechanically tossing his harmless missiles upon the dense hair of his charges. Evidently he was in no hurry; and the two travelers, impatient as they were, had too much wisdom of experience to try to push him. They sat quietly in their saddles, watching the droll scene. It was very ridiculous to need deliverance from two stupid beasts, and to get from such an ordeal a little tutelage. His ragged clothing was of very thick coarse cloth; and upon his feet were the clumsy yanquis or raw hide sandals of mountain Peru, and he wore thick stockings rising to his knees. Over his trousers was a curious garment, half apron and half leggings; and over-sleeves of the same material, hung with a cord about his neck, came up over the elbows of his coat. These two garments were knit in very strange patterns, amid which were square, brown lambs wandering up and down a gray background. Around his waist was a woven belt, now very old, but of beautiful colors and workmanship. And his face—what a brown round riddle!

"How do you call yourself, friend?" asked the professor, in Spanish. "And have you ten years or a hundred?" "Ramon Yuga, senior. And the other, I don't know. I have been here a long time—ever since they built the mill at Casapalca."

"You must be about fifteen, then. And where do you live?" "There, above," answered Ramon, tossing another pebble.

"A curious habit of the mountaineers," said the professor. "These mountain Indians, instead of living in the valleys, climb to the very top of these peaks, and build there their squalid stone hovels. They seem to think nothing of the eternal clambering up and down."

An hour crawled by, and the stones in Ramon's hat were running low. Suddenly the brown llama turned with a sort of disgust, and strode off with the tail. "The gray one hesitated a moment, shortened and followed. 'That way they get tired, sir,' said the boy, emptying his hat and pulling it down upon his thatch of black hair."

"I'd like a good club to them!" growled Barton, who had great confidence in the Saxon way of forcing things.

"No, the boy is quite right. It is another case where you must not try to be smarter than nature. The llama is the stubbornest brute alive; a mule is vacillating, compared to him. If you put a pound too much on his load, he will lie down; and you might beat him to death, or build a fire beside him, but he would not get up. Nobody but a Peruvian Indian can do anything with a Peruvian camel, and Ramon has just shown us the proper tactics. Hurt the animal, and he only grows more silent; but the pebbles merely tease him until he can no longer bear it. And really he repays patience when he behaves well, for he is the only animal that can work effectively at these terrific altitudes, where horses and mules are practically useless. But adieute (for ward)." —St. Nicholas.

Queer Bridal Customs.

A singular marriage custom prevails among the French Canadians in Quebec. After the morning marriage service in the church the bride party, in caliche or cabriolet, make a tour of calls upon relatives and friends during the day, and then return again to the church for vespers.

Before the evening dance at the bride's new home comes the supper. When the company rise from the table the bride keeps her seat, and some one asks with great dignity: "Why does madame wait? Is she so soon in bad luck?"

She replies: "Some one has stolen my slipper; I cannot walk."

Then they carry her, chair and all, into the middle of the room, while a loud knocking announces a grotesque ragged vendor of boots and shoes. He kneels before the slipperless bride and tries on a long succession of old boots and shoes of every variety and size until at last he finds her missing shoe.

The groom redeems it for a good price, which is spent in treating the company. If the groom is not very wealthy they steal her hat and cloak, which he redeems in the same way, and they have been known to steal the bride, for which there must be liberal pay. The church forbids round dances. The event of the evening is a jig, in which the guest volunteers to out-dance the bride. If successful, the visitor demands a prize from the groom.

Sad Fate of a Sheep Herder.

A few days ago the dead body of a sheep herder was found at the base of a forty-foot cliff near Sweet Grass, Montana, and round him were the bodies of thirty-five dead sheep. It is supposed that either the sheep the man was herding became frightened when the leaders tried to turn back on reaching the edge of the precipice, and that in the stampede the man and the thirty-five sheep were crowded over the cliff, or that they went over in a storm. —New York Sun.

A cable railway to the top of Popocatepetl, 18,000 feet above the sea level, has been surveyed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The British are nicknamed beefeaters not without reason. The annual consumption of meat in Great Britain per head is 124.8 pounds, of which 65.7 is beef, 28.3 mutton, 28.6 pork, 2.2 other kinds.

Figures just compiled show that during the year 1893 seventy-four railroads, aggregating 29,340 miles of track became insolvent, while the totals for 1895 show only thirty-one roads placed in the hands of receivers, covering 4,089 miles of track.

A savings bank of New York keeps a record of its depositors. During the year 1894 there was only one actor, while there were 1,392 tailors; there was but a single editor, while there were 725 laborers; there was but one boarding-house keeper and 337 peddlers. There were lots of shoemakers, bakers, barbers, waiters, cigarmakers, but very few musicians, liquor dealers, lawyers or policemen. Only five policemen, five lawyers and one soldier.

Last year the state of Mississippi bought three large tracts of land upon which to set its 250 convicts to work under the direct supervision of the state authorities. The result was that the state received 3,200 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each, 50,000 bushels of corn, 1,100 tons of hay, 47,000 pounds of pork, 35 barrels of molasses and 2,200 bushels of peas, all of which sold for \$135,000. The cost of the land and the expenses of the year for farming utensils, live stock, etc., amounted to \$95,000, leaving a profit of \$40,000 to the state.

There lives a woman in Middle Tennessee, who without ever moving from the house in which she was born, has been a citizen of two states and five counties. The explanation is that her farm lies upon the state line, just where several counties meet and corner. The early surveys were not over-accurate, so new lines have been run repeatedly, yet never to the full satisfaction of the authorities. In the changes the dwelling has been set now in this jurisdiction, now in that—always the owner of it has paid taxes, usually under injunction, to five sets of officials.

A number of capitalists in Germany have agreed to join forces to make a practical test of the air ship invented by Count Zeppelin, of Wurtemberg. Zeppelin's plans had the endorsement of the great Helmholtz, and they have been pronounced practical by various scientists. They depend for buoyancy on hydrogen gas, and for motive power on an oil-motor made of aluminum. Meaning Prof. Maxim in England, and Prof. Langley in America, are also prosecuting experiments in aerial navigation, the lifting power of aeroplanes being the principle they are developing.

In his department in Harper's Mr. Charles Dudley Warner writes of women and the bicycle. "He does not think that riding the wheel is graceful performance for either sex, but he gives the palm for grace to women, because they sit more erect and have a regard for appearance, and do not hump the back and imitate the cunning attitude of the monkey on the ring pony." The thing that keeps bicycling from being graceful is the treading. When we can do away with that, we will have more grace, but not as much health. It is the exercise of treading that puts color in the cheeks and adds brightness to the eye.

Dispatches from the far West tell of the spread there of the gold-hunting fever that now rages in every quarter of the habitable globe. In the Black Hills of Dakota the quest goes on energetically and scientifically, with the aid of machinery and backed by large amounts of capital. Abandoned placers are to be worked, new mines opened and bearing mines more thoroughly explored. Far out on the borders of the remote Colville Reserve in the Cascade Range thousands of prospectors and gold-hunters invited disease and death while waiting for the opening of these Indian lands, which are reported to contain mineral wealth of incalculable value. When it comes to a rush for undeveloped gold fields handiaps, perils or even death cannot daunt the man with the fever in his veins.

A German expert, after a careful estimate, has announced that the total length of telegraph lines in the world is 1,062,700 miles, of which America has 454,000 miles; Europe, 380,700; Asia, 47,400; Africa, 21,500; and Australia, 47,500 miles. The United States has a greater length than any other country, 439,000 miles, and Russia comes next, although European Russia has only 81,000 miles. The other countries follow in this order: Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, British India, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Turkey, the Argentine Republic, Spain and Chili. In point of proportion, however, Belgium leads, with 409 miles of wire for every 1,000 square miles of territory; Germany comes next, with 350 miles; Holland is only slightly behind Germany, and the United Kingdom has 280 miles of telegraph for every 1,000 miles of country.

A Chicago clergyman has taken the expert testimony of fifty young women of that city as to the Chicago man. The unanimous opinion was that he was conceited and wanting in deference to women. The first of these charges is not of any particular moment. All men are more or less conceited. The difference, however, between the masculine conceit and the feminine quality of vanity must be borne in mind. The second charge is a very serious one. Deference to woman is a quality the absence of which is incompatible with everything like refinement. It is at the base of all civility. It keeps men from the easy familiarity which are the marks of the social degenerate. It promotes the reserve, which is the first and most necessary thing in the social relations. A man who is not deferential to women, and habitually so, will not be tolerant to his fellow man.

Roentgen's experiments followed as they have been by the efforts of other sevens along the same lines, together with wide newspaper discussion, have given popular thought and common conversation a tendency toward the scientific and the abstruse. Roentgen rays, X rays, cathode rays, ultra violet rays—the words as familiar to the ear as the alphabet. Stated briefly, Professor Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen has found a means whereby articles behind opaque substances, or contained therein, may be photographed and their position accurately defined. The pictures

thus obtained are light—often shadows only on the plate. Their character is determined by the relative density of the inclosing matter. If this envelope present slight obstruction to the X rays the impression of the object whose photograph is sought is proportionately distinct. It is easy to see that this discovery may be put to great practical use, and it has for that reason excited an interest almost universal.

An enterprising Long Islander has taken pity on all pet dogs and their owners. Henceforth no one of them all need go to a plebeian grave. A cemetery is to be opened for the exclusive use of mistresses of canine pets, and suitable burial paraphernalia will be furnished for all sizes and all breeds. Coffins and flowers are to be a specialty. This enterprising woman feels that sufficient honor is not done to deceased dogs, and feels how difficult it has been to secure a fitting place for interment. As this spot, on a gentle slope near the water and not forty miles from New York, will be purchased for the purpose held in view, no demur need be feared. Owners of dogs can now rest in peace. Being an artist in her way, the Long Island woman has many plans for the selection of appropriate flowers. She feels that the only sky to whom proper honor has been done was one who was laid out in a white satin coffin while his body was covered with English violets. The grave itself was lined with hyacinths, all unallied white.

According to the treasury estimate the American cotton crop of last year amounted to 3,760,181,000 pounds, of which amount 2,628,000,000 pounds were exported to Europe. Of the total European exports England took 1,425,451,000 pounds, or more than half. According to English estimates the value of the total English consumption of raw cotton was \$33,000,000, or over \$150,000,000, representing at least the average earnings of 500,000 laborers for a year of 300 working days, and the support of about 2,500,000 people, including the dependents of these laborers, but not merchants, farmers, railroad employes, or others whose well-being depends on handling the trade and feeding and clothing the labor engaged in it. In its textile industries England has invested the enormous sum of \$1,000,000,000, and Mr. Thomas Ellison estimates its annual production of cottons at \$500,000,000, or about double that of wool. Nearly if not quite three-quarters of a million people are employed in producing this output. Many of them are miners, but it is not likely to do violence to facts to suppose that at least 3,000,000 people are directly dependent on the industry for their daily supply of food.

Ammonia and Burns.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes: "Every day we read in the papers accounts of severe suffering and deaths, which I am sure can be greatly alleviated by the use of aqua ammonia, just as it is sold at the drug stores. Manner of application: Take a wad of cotton, saturate with the ammonia and pat the burn with it. Keep doing this till the fire is all drawn out, which will be in ten or fifteen minutes, but I mention that relief is instantaneous. This application not only relieves but entirely cures the affected part, for it will not even be sore again. My boy, seven years of age, ran headlong into a coffee pot just lifted from the range boiling hot. The liquid ran down his back and to his waist, and when his clothing was removed the ammonia as above and the boy's only cry was 'Faster, faster,' and in ten minutes after we made the application he was enjoying the pictures in one of the comic papers, and with his clothes all on him. He never complained of any soreness during the same day he was scalded. Do try to get doctors and others to use this treatment. I know that doctors discredit this treatment, because I have spoken to several about it, but in my business we have to use hot lead and tin and frequently get burned by the metal splattering upon us. We keep a bottle of ammonia at hand, and we never have any sore places from the burns."